

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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LAST EDITION

Mr. Kerensky has issued a letter which appears in the newspapers, pointing out the Bolshevichsky failure to redeem their promises and declaring that he safeguarded the liberty of democracy and the future happiness of the Russian masses for eight months, and that while he remained in power democracy existed and liberty.

For some time the resignation of Dr. Kunwald as conductor of the Cincinnati Orchestra has been in the hands of the president of the Cincinnati Orchestra Association, Mrs. Charles P. Taft. The resignation was presented at the time when citizens of Pittsburgh, Pa., refused to have Dr. Kunwald direct a concert in Pittsburgh on the ground of his Austrian citizenship.

The celebrant turned toward the people, held apart his hands and prayed. The organ began playing, and the voice of an organ sounded, and a woman's voice was lifted in the 'Kyrie.' A choir of 60 voices swelled to the responses.

"The soldiers—of every creed and every lack of it that claims the citizens of Uncle Sam—turned at that miracle of a voice. The heaviness of the weather seemed to lend acoustics to the parade ground; every note floated out clear and beautiful—'Kyrie eleison!'"

"The thrible clanked, the incense rose in bluish white fumes and threw across the air its Oriental fragrance. The mass went on.

"At the close of the Gospel, Archbishop Hanna stood up and preached. It was a new sort of sermon for a bishop of the Roman Catholic church, in that it lacked the customary archiepiscopal blessing. In defer-

James A. Gallivan, aided and counseled by John F. Fitzgerald, is making a campaign which is undoubtedly growing in interest and is gaining political momentum and power. There are many men in Boston who now take Mr. Gallivan's campaign quite seriously and there is much speculation as to whether he is taking

(Continued on page two, column four)

the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hun-
(Continued on page eight, column five)

RUMOR OF TZAR'S ESCAPE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary
Lansing announces receipt of a report
from the United States consul at Tiflis
that it is rumored there that the for-
mer Tzar has escaped.

England he said, protesting against its action. They are bringing in reply a form letter signed by George E. Foley, secretary to the chairman of the Red Cross War Council. This letter is the one written to George Arliss, president of the National Anti-Vivisection Federation, the text of which has been printed in The Christian Science Monitor. It says the members of the War Council are confident that their action was justified

day began to raise \$1,000,000 for relief at
at Halifax, with a mass meeting at
Faneuil Hall, Boston, at which Gov-
ernor McCall appealed for funds and
supplies.

Notice is being sent broadcast today
by the Massachusetts Halifax Relief
Committee that the steamship Calvine
Austin, which was placed at its dis-
posal by the United States Shipping
Board, will leave Foster's Wharf, At-

The official announcement, made through the committee on public information, said:

"The American destroyer Jacob Jones was torpedoed and sunk Thursday, Dec. 6, at 8 p. m., while on patrol duty in foreign waters. Early reports indicated that 37 survivors had been picked up. They were taken off life rafts."

The Jacob Jones was one of the "M" class of destroyers. She was completed in 1916 by the New York Shipbuilding Company, and went into service last February. She was 310 feet long, had a draft of 9.22 feet and displaced 1090 tons. Her speed was over 30 knots.

bureau for friends and relatives of people in the devastated district. This bureau is at the City Hall in charge of Patrick O'Hearn, building commissioner.

Charles H. McIntyre, treasurer of the British Imperial Relief Fund, and Frederick J. McLeod, chairman of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission, also appealed for money and supplies for the people of Halifax.

Telephonic communication received by the board of directors of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, from Halifax this morning was to the effect that the storm had abated in the vicinity of Halifax, although many trains from near-by communities had been delayed due to snow.

special train which left Boston Thursday night is not expected to reach Halifax until some time tomorrow. Some of the trains from St. John, N. B., are also detained by drifts.

The Massachusetts woman's branch of the Special Aid Society for American Preparedness has voted to cooperate with the State relief committee. Supplies are being gathered by members of the society. Only clothing which may be immediately used is being collected, and the society is not accepting anything that has been repaired or cleaned.

Communications have been sent to every local public safety committee in the State, appointing them as the local committee of the Massachusetts Halifax Relief Committee, and at towns where there are no public safety committees the boards of selectmen have been designated to do the work.

An entertainment for the relief of Halifax is to be held at Mechanics Building tomorrow at 8 p. m., under the auspices of the American-British Federation. Well-known speakers are scheduled to address the meeting, and it is hoped that Harry Lauder and his band will be available for the evening.

The Boston branch of the Red Cross has sent 500 pairs of blankets, and through the efforts of Mayor Curley, President Wilson authorized the War Department to release a carload of blankets, which are now on their way to Halifax. Local manufacturers told the Mayor that they were tied up with war contracts, and he thereupon appealed to the White House. It is estimated that the car contains 8000 pairs of blankets.

The various women's organizations are cooperating with the state committee in raising funds and supplies. The Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, through its president, Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney, has placed its resources at the disposal of the state committee.

The state committee met yesterday forenoon at the State House and discussed a program for sending relief. At the conclusion of the meeting it was announced that \$100,000 had been contributed. The committee will meet at 10 o'clock every morning until the conditions at Halifax are ameliorated.

The Massachusetts Halifax Relief Committee, appointed by the Governor, is made up of Henry B. Endicott, chairman; James J. Phelan, vice-chairman; Robert Winsor, treasurer; James J. Storrow, secretary; Thayer, Robert F. Horlick, former Senator; W. Murray Crane, George H. Lyman, J. Frank O'Hare, A. C. Ratschky, Charles S. Baxter, Edwin U. Curtis, George C. Lee.

At another meeting held in the afternoon, James Jackson, division manager of the New England division of the Red Cross; Walter C. Baylies and Charles M. McIntyre, chairman of the British Imperial Relief Fund, conferred with Chairman Endicott and Vice-Chairman Phelan and made plans for closer cooperation.

Report From Warship Commander
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Daniels has received a report from a representative of the Navy Department now at Halifax on the American warship now there. It says in part:

"A great deal of confusion exists throughout the city and therefore, in order to assist, I have established a hospital on shipboard. A large working party has been landed to lend assistance in putting up shelters for the homeless people of the city of Halifax."

Early Friday the warship commander reported his arrival at Halifax, having headed for the port when he heard and saw the explosion 62 miles at sea.

Chicago Relief Committee Appointed
CHICAGO, Ill.—Mayor Thompson has appointed a special committee to take charge of the Halifax relief work here. The committee will hold a public meeting today.

Washington Assistance on Way
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two special relief trains, carrying personnel and equipment, and supplies are being rushed toward Halifax.

Special arrangements for their prompt movement have been made by the railroads over which they were to pass.

John F. Moors will take charge of the entire work upon his arrival and whatever additional relief may be needed will be arranged for.

In Congress Representative Taggart of Massachusetts introduced a joint resolution to appropriate \$5,000,000 for the relief of the people.

Message From President
WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has sent to the Governor General of Canada an expression of sympathy of the people of the United States because of the disaster at Halifax.

His telegram reads as follows: "In the presence of the awful disaster at Halifax the people of the United States offer to their noble brethren of the Dominion their heartfelt sympathy and grief, as is fitting at this time when the ties of kinship and community of speech and of material interests are added the strong bonds of union in the common cause of devotion to the supreme duties of national existence."

New York Relief Arrangements
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Several special trains, furnished by the New York Central Railroad have started from here for Halifax with every facility for supplying aid to the Nova Scotian city. They carried 800 men, together with \$15,000 worth of tools \$150,000 worth of lumber, 1000 portable houses and 25 motor trucks. The party includes a special salvage corps under 30 expert engineers, who will restore whatever houses can be saved and direct the construction of temporary shelter as rapidly as possible.

Dr. Thomas Darlington has been

placed in charge of the temporary housing problems.

The following articles, valued at more than \$200,000 are being carried to the city: 4300 pairs of socks and 8034 pairs of bed socks, 10,800 sweaters, 15,152 pieces of men's women's and children's clothing, 10,000 blankets, 496 coats and a carload of foodstuffs.

British Warships Rescued Crew
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Thirty-four of the crew of the Belgian relief commission's steamship, Imo, which collided with the Mont Blanc in Halifax harbor, were rescued by a British warship, according to messages received here by the commission. The captain and the first and second officers and three members of the crew, it was stated, have not been heard from.

Aid Ordered Sent From Navy Yard
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Twenty-five thousand blankets and 600 stoves from the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard have been ordered sent by Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, to relieve the people of Halifax.

Mr. Daniels also dispatched a hospital unit from Provincetown, Mass., and stated that everything the navy has available for relief work is at the disposal of Halifax.

Carpenters for Halifax
TORONTO, Ont.—Two hundred carpenters and glaziers in Toronto battalions have been ordered to Halifax.

AUSTRIA FOR PEACE DISCUSSION AT ONCE
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—Following his speech before the foreign affairs committee of the Hungarian delegation Count Czernin replying to a question from a Socialist, said that the Government desired that the present armistice negotiations should be followed immediately by peace negotiations, if possible, and in that event his departure from Vienna to attend the negotiations would be necessary. Whether in that case the negotiations would continue to sit was undecided.

The Koenigsche Zeitung's Vienna correspondent states that it is already clear that some two-thirds of the Austrian delegation already supports Count Czernin, 37 delegates having signed the German and Polish motions, approving his policy. Elections to the foreign affairs committee resulted in a victory for the loyal Bukovinian-Ukrainian member, Mr. Wasilko, over the Galician-Ukrainian candidate, who has identified himself with the Czechs and Southern Slavs.

Following Count Czernin, Count Tisza protested against "the catchword of the right of small nations to decide their own destiny," if it implied that the monarchy's internal affairs were to receive an international character, in consequence, under the guardianship of an international court. He also declared that the Hungarian delegation must firmly refuse its assent to their internal affairs being made the subject of international discussions.

Count Andrássy, having seconded the motion, Count Czernin recalled the declaration in the speech from the throne that the monarchy would not sheathe the sword until the enemy had disavowed its wild plans of dismemberment, oppression, and all interference in the monarchy's destinies, adding that a majority of the Austrian delegates shared that view.

AUSTRIANS ARRESTED FOR WAREHOUSE FIRE
CHICAGO, Ill.—Four Austrians have been arrested by federal operatives in connection with a fire which destroyed a government warehouse on the South Side, today. Their names and the specific charge against them, have been withheld.

The warehouse in which were stored a quantity of explosives and other munitions, caught fire, shortly before 9 o'clock today, and the flames spread so rapidly that a second alarm was sounded. The cause of the fire has not been determined. The building was guarded by a number of soldiers.

Three Germans Arrested
CRANSTON, R. I.—Three German aliens were jailed here yesterday by John J. Richards, United States marshal, at the request of Harvey A. Baker, United States attorney, where they are to be kept pending investigation of their cases. The men are Karl P. Sperka, alias Ewald Ludowitz, Albert E. Naumann and Albert F. C. Einbert. On searching the room of Sperka federal investigators found printed and written matter said to be part of a peace propaganda. Sperka claims to be a graduate of Heidelberg; Naumann is a native German and says that he hopes Germany wins the war and is quoted to have said that if German troops invaded the United States he would join the invaders. Einbert was arrested in connection with the raiding of the Hotel Dore as an enemy alien within the barred zone.

PROVISIONING OF SWITZERLAND
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France—Vandae McCormick, chairman of the War Trade Board, and four other delegates today signed an agreement for provisioning Switzerland, which was presaged by the blockade section of the American mission in Paris and ratified by the inter-allied conference.

The Swiss delegates warmly expressed their appreciation of the consideration shown them by the United States representatives, in Switzerland's peculiar difficulties.

THIRD READING OF THE REFORM BILL

Passage of Measure Through the House of Commons Occasion for Congratulatory Speeches—Russia's Position Discussed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
WESTMINSTER, England (Saturday)—The Representation of the People Bill, generally styled the reform or franchise bill, received its third reading in the House of Commons yesterday, congratulatory speeches being delivered.

Friday—Irish redistribution, conscientious objectors, and the convey system were all discussed in the House of Commons yesterday. The Nationalists continued their vigorous attacks on the Government regarding redistribution.

Mr. Bonar Law argued that the Government had to consider the possibility of an election, under the bill, before a constitutional change occurred in Ireland. He deprecated the attacks on Sir Edward Carson, who was as anxious as anyone for a settlement.

Herbert Samuel supported the Nationalists, declaring that the troubles of the Government were of their own seeking.

Mr. Bonar Law said if the third reading of the bill were agreed to, he would accept Mr. Redmond's proposal to bring in Irish redistribution in a separate bill. He proposed a conference of two Nationalist members and two Ulstermen, with the speaker as chairman, to reach an agreement on redistribution for Ireland.

The period of disqualification for conscientious objectors will continue during the war and for five years afterwards.

The shipping controller's deputy announced that food ships were so well protected that the percentage of wheat for British ports, lost in September, was only 3.8 per cent and in October 7 per cent. November will be equally good.

Since the beginning of the convoys to Dec. 1, under 1½ per cent of all convoys' inward cargoes had been lost.

Mr. Bonar Law replied in the affirmative when asked if he was aware of the quantities of guns and ammunition sent from this country to Russia, and that some of the same had passed into enemy hands and been used against the British troops and their allies. He declined to state the Government's proposals regarding orders ready to go forward to Russia and gave no answer to another questioner, who asked how many guns and how much ammunition sent from Great Britain to Russia was handed over to the enemy by the Russian authorities during the first year of the war.

The British, French and Italian governments consider that no reply to the paper note is necessary beyond that of President Wilson, Lord Robert Cecil informed the House in reply to a question.

The following are the questions and answers submitted in the House, referring to diplomatic negotiations by the Vatican and mentioned by Lord Robert in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. McKean asked the Prime Minister if in the treaty made between Italy, on the one hand, and Great Britain, France and Russia on the other, antecedent and leading up to the entrance of Italy into the war, the powers named agreed to support Italy in her not allowing representatives of the Holy See to take any diplomatic steps for the conclusion of peace or regarding matters pertaining to the present war. He further asked if the Government adhered to such a clause, if not what steps it intended to take by way of modification or repudiation of it and in the latter event what amendments it proposed to make to the Holy See and to those citizens of the Empire whose spiritual interests the Holy See represents.

Lord Robert replied: "The question seems based on a misapprehension. The clause referred to does not affect the spiritual interests of the Holy See, nor limit its liberty of action in endeavoring to terminate hostilities. The object of the provision, as I understand it, is to secure that the terms of peace shall be settled by the belligerents."

Mr. McKean then pressed for a reply to the second part of his question, but the Speaker requested him to put that question down.

Thursday—Mr. Redmond's amendment for rejection of the Irish redistribution proposals in the Franchise Bill was defeated in the House of Commons yesterday by 271 votes to 163, a government majority of 54. Later, Sir George Cave's motion for recommissioning of the bill was somewhat heatedly discussed and the closure was only carried by 144 votes to 115, a government majority of 29.

Mr. Runciman made an effort to get the redistribution proposal left to a free vote of the House, but failed. The Government were severely criticized by Captain Redmond, D. S. O. and Sir George Greenwood, who generally support the Government, for not abiding by the terms of the Speaker's conference.

At question time, Dr. MacNamara was cross-questioned on the conveying system, his general answer being that the resources for protecting shipping were adjusted as circumstances required.

Mr. MacPherson stated that the prisoners taken by the British troops on all fronts were: German, 124,243 on the western front and 2859 in East Africa; Austrians and Bulgarians, 2092 at Salonika; and Turks, 19,770 in Egypt and 23,335 in Mesopotamia. In addition, in East Africa the British captured 6652 native soldiers and 2000

followers, or a grand total of 180,951. These figures include the western front up to Nov. 26, Egypt, Mesopotamia and East Africa to Nov. 30, and Salonika to Oct. 31, and do not include the prisoners from South West Africa, the Cameroons, Togoland, Pacific Islands, and so forth.

SCHOOL CONTEST AND MAYORALTY

(Continued from page one)

strength from Mr. Peters or from Mr. Curley. Mr. Gallivan is conducting his political drive against both the Mayor and Mr. Peters, and there is no doubt that as things shape up at present he believes he has a fighting opportunity in the contest.

Mr. Peters will hold his second large meeting in Faneuil Hall tonight and announces it as a "non-partisan" affair. Municipal government is to be discussed with particular reference to the war. Among those expected to speak are Senator Charles H. Lawler, John J. Attridge, Charles H. Donahue, William S. Kenney, William H. Sullivan, William F. Doyle, Samuel H. Borofsky, Jacob Wasserman, and Joseph McManus.

Congressman Taggart is billed to return to Boston today, and to speak at meetings in Dorchester and South Boston tonight. Neither Mr. Taggart nor Mr. Gallivan has said anything concerning the other. Mr. Taggart has confined his criticisms entirely toward Mayor Curley, and he is conducting a constructive series of meetings and discussions.

There is speculation as to where Martin M. Lomasney, the Democratic leader of Ward 5, will align himself in the mayoralty contest. Most of the men who are conversant with Boston politics say that Mr. Lomasney will make no public declaration of which candidate for Mayor he favors until the Sunday before election, or Dec. 16. The friends and supporters of more than one of the candidates for Mayor claim that Mr. Lomasney will be found with their man in the end.

Whether Mayor Curley will name a councilman to sit along with his school committee slate is also a subject of much speculation in Boston today. He is known to be quite friendly with several of the candidates for the City Council. John J. Cassidy is a personal friend of the Mayor and Mr. Curley placed Mr. Cassidy on the sinking fund commission.

James T. Moriarty has been mentioned as a candidate upon whom some favor on the part of the Mayor might fall in case he decides to announce a preference among the candidates.

Alfred B. Wellington of East Boston, engaged in the banking business, is friends of both the Good Government Association and of Mayor Curley actively working for him. Incidentally his name appears first on the list of candidates on the ballot.

Mr. Peters last night at the Hotel Westminster, Brighton, and Forest Hills, declared that the first Strandway improvement bill had been vetoed by the Governor on the advice of Mayor Curley. He said that John Monahan had introduced the Strandway bill in the Legislature but that the bill provided that the improvement should be paid for outside the debt limit.

Mayor Curley spoke in the Charles Sumner School in Roslindale to an audience estimated at 800. He also spoke in Vernon Hall, Roxbury. In each address he asked Mr. Peters to declare himself on the school committee candidacies, reiterating that the Curley candidates are Messrs. Corcoran and Lane.

Congressman Gallivan spoke last night at the Franklin School House, South End. He declared that if elected he would appoint a commission to study new courses of revenue for the city from which the city may draw in emergencies.

He also declared he would have a department of philanthropic advancement that would show Boston people how they could contribute money to benefit the city. A department of municipal publicity to bring Boston more prominently before the country is another enterprise Mr. Gallivan promised.

SOCIALISTS QUERY THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—A Constantinople message states that Delas Bey, Socialist deputy for Constantinople, made a speech in the Chamber desiring that the Government should show the same determination and perseverance in attaining peace at any price as it had displayed in declaring that the war must be continued at any price for the sake of Turkey's liberty and independence.

Vely Bey, Socialist deputy for Aidin, expressed a readiness for peace only in the event that the integrity of the empire were maintained, and asked the Government when the enemy would be driven from Turkish soil with the assistance of Turkey's allies, whose territories were free from the enemy.

The Foreign Minister said that the enemy's occupation of Turkish territory was only temporary, and that he based his confidence on the strength of the alliance in the East, and the present development of the military situation.

NEW POLISH CABINET
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The German papers state that the composition of the new Polish Cabinet is Mr. Janicki, Minister of the Interior; Mr. Luckiewicz, Minister of Justice; Mr. Brudinski, Minister of Public Works; Mr. Mikulski, Minister of Agriculture; Mr. Michalski, Minister of Finance; Mr. Stanislawski, Minister of Food, and Count Postrowski, Minister of Communications.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

raids on German military works in Belgium, the British Admiralty announced yesterday. The text of the statement reads: During Wednesday and Thursday bombing raids were carried out by our naval aircraft on the following objectives: Uytkerke airdrome, St. Denis Western airdrome, Engel airdrome, Bruges docks, and various railway traffic.

Bombs were observed to explode and fire was caused among huts and sheds. All our machines returned safely.

In the course of the usual fighting of patrols two enemy aircraft were destroyed. Four more were shot down completely out of control, three of them being probably destroyed.

Artillery Activity Reported

PARIS, France (Saturday)—Heavy artillery activity in the neighborhood of Hill 344, Bezonvaux, Beaumont and other points on the right bank of the Meuse was reported in today's official statement. South of Senonin a German raid failed.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The German official report of operations issued on Friday says that 4000 more Italians have been captured in the new Austrian-German offensive on the northern front, bringing up the total to 15,000.

Friday evening's official communication says: Local engagements on both sides of Graincourt were successful for us.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The British War Office on Friday issued the following statement:

The infantry action on the Cambrai front during the night was confined to patrol encounters in which we secured prisoners. The enemy artillery has shown increased activity on both banks of the Scarpe.

Last night's official communication says: A successful local operation was carried out today north of la Vacquerie. Trenches constituting our objective were captured by the Ulster troops, making a considerable improvement in our line at this point.

Southeast of Ypres our patrols last night successfully attacked hostile working parties. Northeast of Ypres a hostile raid was repulsed and a number of casualties were inflicted on the enemy troops. In these encounters prisoners were taken.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The French War Office on Friday issued the following statement:

There was vigorous artillery fighting in the region northwest of Rheims. On the right bank of the Meuse, after a violent bombardment, the enemy troops made two attempts to approach our lines in the region of Bezonvaux and Beaumont. Our fire broke up these attacks and compelled the assailants to retire to their trenches.

Near the Colonne trench our patrols took prisoners.

The artillery on both sides is showing great activity in the region of the Rhon-Rhin Canal.

Elsewhere there is nothing to report.

Last night's official communication reads: Considerable artillery activity by both sides has prevailed in the region of Maisons de Champagne and on the right bank of the Meuse. There have been no infantry actions.

During the night of Dec. 5-6 our airplanes bombed the stations at Friburg and Thionville, and also various depots and cantonments behind the enemy line.

On the Belgian front, on the 6th and 7th instants, there were the customary artillery engagements, which were especially lively in the regions of Perwez and Merckem. A long range gun fired some shells in the environs of Aadenkirke.

Army of the East, Dec. 6: There has been slight artillery activity on the whole of the front. Cold and bad weather are hampering the operations. British patrols have captured some prisoners in the region of Seres.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Saturday)—The Italian

GUARANTEED HOLEPROOF HOSE for Christmas
A handsome, practical, sensible gift that not only will please, but will render good service.

Silk Hose for Men and Women
Rich, soft, and pliable—We believe this hose will outwear any other. Delivered Free anywhere in New England.

No Advance in Price
For Men (8 pairs) \$2.00
For Women (8 pairs) \$2.25

Holeproof hose carry the fullest possible guarantee
Sole Boston Agents
TALBOT CO.
385-408 Washington Street
BOSTON

ian War Office issued a statement on Friday which reads:

On the Asiago Plateau the battle is continuing without interruption. Monte Siesmol has been captured by the Austro-Germans.

The withdrawal of our troops from the Meletta salient to the rear line of defense, was accomplished on Wednesday night and on Thursday morning under protection of the artillery, which held up the advance of the enemy masses.

An enemy party attempting to come down into the Franzella Valley was driven back in disorder by machine-gun fire.

Wednesday—In the afternoon, after the most violent artillery preparation, carried out from north of the Roch Valley to Monte Kaberlaba, the enemy troops attempted with large forces to break through our lines south of Gallio. The attempt failed owing to the bravery of the Fourth Bersaglieri Brigade which, opposing the enemy forces at Monte Siesmol and engaging them in a strenuous struggle lasting for 12 hours, gave time for our line to link itself up at that point also, in accordance with the plan. After six attempts had been repulsed by our counter-attacks the enemy troops, having suffered severe losses, were compelled to arrest their advance at Monte Siesmol.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
VIENNA, Austria (Saturday)—The Austrian War Office on Friday issued the following report:

The enemy troops have suffered a heavy defeat. Early Tuesday, after powerful artillery preparations, in which German batteries cooperated with the troops under Field Marshal Conrad, we launched an attack against the mountain positions in the Meletta region and, having reached a high elevation freely installed with defensive works, the stubbornly conducted defense was broken.

Early on Wednesday, Monte Badeneoche and Monte Tondarecar fell, and at midday Kaiserjaeger Regiment No. 3 stood on Monte Ciffa.

During the morning hours of Thursday the enemy forces, after a bitter struggle, lost Monte Demo and the rear positions near Foza.

In addition to their important gains, the Italians in these two days lost more than 11,000 prisoners and over 60 guns. Our losses, due to the clever conduct of the fighting operations, were small.

Near Zenezene, where we have occupied the western bank of the Pieve for weeks past, Egerland infantry regiments successfully withstood storming attacks of several hours duration made by superior forces.

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Army of the East, Dec. 6: There has been slight artillery activity on the whole of the front. Cold and bad weather are hampering the operations. British patrols have captured some prisoners in the region of Seres.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Saturday)—The Italian

GLOVES
Everything in Gloves For Street, Dress, Auto or Work

Buckskin \$2.00 to \$3.00
Mocha \$2.35 to \$3.00
Wool 50c to \$1.50
Wool Lined \$1.00 to \$3.50

Boys' Wool or Leather 50c to \$1.25
Auto Gloves or Mitts \$1.00 to \$7.50
Lamb Wool Lined Auto Gloves or Mitts, \$5.00
Brown's Beach Coats, \$3.00 to \$4.50

Underwear, Hosiery, Suspenders and Flannel Shirts at Prices We Are Unable to Duplicate.

124 Tremont St., Boston
Flowers Delivered Anywhere in United States at a Few Hours' Notice

"Priscilla's Minuet" Dutch Cocoa-Chocolate
Is one of the most delicate and deliciously flavored chocolates prepared to be found. Its delivery appeals to those of discriminating taste at all grocers.

Hill & Bush Co.
Wool Sets \$35.00 to \$75.00
373-375 BOYLSTON STREET

Talbot Co.
385-408 Washington Street
BOSTON

Hill & Bush Co.
Wool Sets \$35.00 to \$75.00
373-375 BOYLSTON STREET

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REFORM BILL IS IN PRUSSIAN DIET

Count von Hertling Appeals for Change, and Conservative Leader Opens for Opposition

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The Electoral Reform Bill was introduced in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet yesterday by the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Hertling, according to a wireless dispatch from Berlin to the Maasbode. In urging the passage of the bill, the Chancellor said:

"The duty is laid upon me to fulfill the royal pledge solemnly and repeatedly given, and I will exert all my strength to carry out my duty, and I do so from full conviction. (This was greeted with lively applause from the Center and Left.)

"I recognize that the proposals signify a turning point in the history of Prussia. This will evoke in wide circles painful feelings and serious objections, but the task of true statesmanship is to take innovation in hand courageously when the people's need for development requires them.

"It is my deepest conviction that this need has now arisen. The present electoral system is obsolete and you will do the fatherland a very great service if you assent to the proposals. The bill regulating the Upper House aims at bringing the House in closer touch with the national life of Prussia, which is no longer the agrarian State of the fifties."

The Prussian Minister of the Interior, Dr. Drews, supported the bill. First von Heydebrand, Conservative leader, said he believed Count von Hertling had been guided by patriotic motives in accepting the premiership of Prussia. He added:

"We would have preferred to see a Prussian as a Premier, although I can

PRIVILEGES FOR BANK OF FRANCE

Renewal Granted for Term of 25 Years — Finance Minister Signs a Convention With the Governor of the Bank

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—At last the privileges of the Bank of France are to be renewed for a period of 25 years. The matter has been the subject of much discussion and of various urgent petitions to the Government for a year or two, and there has been much woe of heart that no action has been taken. It is well known, however, that certain subtle influences have been working against the bank for some time past, despite its being evident that the interests of the country and its credit demanded the renewal. Immediately the loan debate had been concluded, the Minister of Finance, M. Klotz, signed a convention with the governor of the bank, granting a renewal of the privilege for the term of 25 years. The convention is to be submitted to the chambers in due course, and it will show the arrangements which have been made in the interests of commerce and agriculture, in the interests of the Treasury, and in the interests of the public credit. On the announcement being made, there was a Socialist interpellation in the Chamber, and a remark from this quarter that it was a strange coincidence that this privilege should be renewed just at the time of the decision about the new loan, with a suggestion that there appeared to be something like blackmail in the business. M. Klotz warmly resented the suggestion, and declared that the interests of the country imperatively demanded the renewal, which had twice been inquired into and approved.

As far back as June 29 the then Minister of Finance, M. Joseph Thierry, said in the Chamber, "I propose to submit to Parliament without delay a bill for the renewal of the privilege of the Bank of France. After the responsibilities it has assumed and the services it has rendered, it is necessary to assure to our great issuing institution such stability and future prospects as will enable it to continue to fulfill its task completely." Meantime the Government was persistently urged to put the matter through by various responsible and authoritative bodies. As far back as June of last year the assembly of presidents of chambers of commerce passed the following resolutions: "1. That the urgency of the extension of the privilege of the Bank of France being granted, the Government should present it to Parliament without delay; 2. that the extension should be for a period long enough to permit the Bank of France to assist amply in the economic renovation of the country; 3. that this period should be at least 30 years; 4. that the organization of the Bank of France be respected in its principle, without new conditions and without modifications of such a nature as to diminish the liberty and efficiency of its activities for the benefit of French commerce and industry; 5. that the amount placed by the bank at the disposal of the state to be employed as subsidies should be distributed among commerce, industry and agriculture."

Similar petitions followed from other quarters. Only two days later the Republican Committee of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture, which had sat under the presidency of M. Mascuraud, sent a series of four resolutions to much the same effect, asking that the privilege of the bank should be renewed for 30 years, dating from Dec. 31, 1920, and proposing certain developments in which it was considered the bank might engage, including a gradual increase in the number of its provincial branches, and particularly the setting up in Paris of such a number of branches as would be properly proportionate to the population of the capital. All the proposals were as a matter of fact, on the program of the bank which only waited for the extension of its term to put them into operation. Then the Marseilles Syndicate of Exporters made this declaration: "The Syndicate of Exporters of Marseilles, considering the inestimable services rendered to national defense since the beginning of the war by the Bank of France, considering the facilities and advantages already accorded to commerce by the bank, which exceed those anticipated by the agreement, considering that the remarkable organization of the bank permits it to render the greatest services to the whole country and to assure the maintenance of the credit of France, recommends that the question of the renewal of the privilege of the Bank of France should be submitted with the least possible delay to debate in the Chambers; that Parliament should assign to this renewal a period as long as possible, to permit the bank at first to extend its assistance to the national defense, and afterwards, after the victorious peace, to increase its collaboration in the work of restoration and of economic expansion, which will be so great and which will facilitate the development of our export trade; that the renewal of the privilege be accorded without in any way threatening the principle of the independence of the Bank of France and without imposing upon it any extra conditions which might better the activities of the bank."

SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY ACTIVITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—More than 400,000 sailors were served by the American Seamen's Friend Society in the last year, according to the annual report, which indicates remarkable wartime activity in the world's merchant marine. At the center in this city more than 183,000 seamen were served, and more than \$40,000 was handled for them. Similar work was done in Gloucester, Mass.; Norfolk and Newport News, Va.; New Orleans, La.; Galveston, Tex.; Toronto, Ont.; Rio de Janeiro and Stockholm.

Paris and the provinces, whose function is to make a connecting link between the public and the Bank of France; considering that since the beginning of hostilities the bank has opened important credits for the State, for the purposes of armament, and to prepare and equip the armies, and has thus accomplished a great patriotic duty; that it has thus contributed to assure the liberation of France and the victory of civilization; that after the conclusion of peace it should assist in the economic expansion of France and in the repair of the damage that has been suffered by furthering in a more and more efficacious manner the future efforts of the banks, as much for the development of commerce and home industry as for the establishment of the long-term credits necessitated by an intensive exportation—recommends that Parliament should deliberate as soon as possible on the renewal of the privilege of the bank for a period of 50 years after its expiration."

The period for which the privilege is actually being renewed, 25 years, is shorter than had been generally anticipated. Few who have no direct association with French finance can have any proper idea of the wonderful ramifications of this great banking institution, the Bank of France, nor how fully and completely it enters into the economic life of the country, although it is not a state institution, but a private joint-stock bank. It was founded by Napoleon at the beginning of the last century. At first it was a simple note issue with deposits, departmental banks, but these it absorbed in 1848, and since then it has been the sole issuing bank in France, and, next to the Bank of England, the most powerful banking institution in the world. The note issue is limited by law, but if the limit is not exceeded the bank is not called upon to hold any specific quantity of bullion against it. To protect its gold reserve it may pay notes in silver. In the course of the last half of the last century its note issue grew from about 1,850,000,000 to over 4,000,000,000. Before the war the note circulation was about 1,500,000,000, against which the bank had in its vaults about 1,350,000,000 in gold and about \$875,000,000 in silver. While the Bank of England has only 11 branches, this Bank of France has no fewer than 400, spread over the whole country, and, as is apparent, the number is likely to be much increased in the near future. The governor and the two deputy governors are appointed by the State.

The short summary of the progress of the bank's operations, which is printed in the most important newspapers week by week, conveys but a faint idea of the extent of the financial business being done, and, despite the massing of figures, it is interesting at this time, when the old institution is about to assume a renewed responsibility for the most difficult financial period the world has ever known, in which France will have to be entirely reconstructed, to glance upon the full returns for the week when the decision was announced, the last week in October. In the following returns only the odd centimes are omitted. On the debit side the figures representing francs are as follows: Capital, 182,500,000; profits in addition to capital, 8,450,000; reserve, 22,105,750; reserve of landed property, 4,000,000; special reserve, 8,407,444; notes in circulation, 1,705,268,525; interest on securities, 39,746,863; bank notes to order, 2,887,680; treasury account, 51,566,690; current accounts (Paris), 1,733,951,958; ditto (branch banks), 1,099,555,111; dividends payable, 4,746,743; discounts and sundries, 64,245,170; rediscounts, 23,177,053; sundries, 507,447,203. These items, including the odd centimes, yield a total of 12,545,056,890.

On the creditor side the figures are as follows: Cash in hand, 5,881,344; 451; balances abroad, 710,583,448; commercial bills overdue, 1,266,064; discounts in Paris, 242,536,200; foreign bills, 2,147,509; treasury bills, 210,627; discounts in branches, 363,976,975; advanced payments, Paris and branches, 1,155,803,222; advances on bullion, 12,874,000; advances on public securities, 576,007,736; advances by branch banks, 545,804,216; advance to State (ordinary), 200,000,000; advance to State for the war, 12,150,000,000; temporary advances (loans), 400; treasury bonds in respect of advances to foreign governments, 3,070,000,000; government stock reserve, 12,980,750; ditto disposable, 100,075,602; rents indisponible, 100,000,000; premises and furniture, 46,240,500; expenses of management, 20,598,252; special reserve, 8,407,137; sundries, 557,069,793.

The bank is not generally reckoned among the sights of Paris, although it might be. It is situated in the Rue de la Vrillière, and is inclosed by four different streets. The place was once a private mansion, known as the Hotel de la Vrillière, and there is still preserved in the building a handsome apartment of the Eighteenth Century, known as the Galerie Doree, to which visitors are admitted on application. Apart from the specie, the vaults of the bank are used extensively for the storing of diamonds and all sorts of valuables, and the wealth that is represented here amounts to many millions of francs. These vaults are constructed very massively, and the guard arrangements are very elaborate.

EDINBURGH HONORS U. S. AMBASSADOR

Dr. Walter Hines Page Appeals for Closer Intimacy and Cooperation Between the United States and Great Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—In his speech after receiving the freedom of the city of Edinburgh from the hands of the Lord Provost, Dr. Page, the American Ambassador, said that the bestowal of this unusual honor at a time like the present, transcended any other personal compliment. He understood it to be an expression of good will to his country and satisfaction at its coming into the war. So long as the world was big, and one part of it so remote from another part that they thought in units of continents and countries, the United States, naturally and properly maintained its traditional isolation from European affairs. They had tasks enough of their own to engage all their energy, and they did not presume to imagine that their help could ever be needed to stay an avalanche of tyranny in Europe. Europe was older than America, and had had a far longer experience in government, and the European nations knew one another far better than America could know them from their distance. With their long experience and their long accumulated wealth, the European nations, they in America presumed, could manage their own affairs. Therefore, they might make measure of the astonishment of the American people when this war broke out. The rush of barbarism had not contented itself with its threat to all Europe. It had had the stupid of frontiers to order the United States from the seas and to plan an attack not only on its honor, but even on its territory, and its insulting and dangerous intrigues really carried the war into the Republic. There was then but one thing to do, and they proposed to do it. They knew the American attitude and resolve as expressed by the President. They had come into the war, then, for direct provocation to them, but they came in much more willingly because all the fundamental ideals of free government which they had inherited from Great Britain and developed and extended in their own country were at stake—because, in a word, freedom was endangered throughout the world, and their kinsmen in freedom on that side of the world needed their succor as much as their honor and safety needed its own vindication and protection. They were willing to stake, and would stake, if need be, their last man and their last dollar. In no war in which the United States had ever been engaged, not even in their own Civil War, had there been such unanimity of opinion and such honesty of purpose. In this enterprise the United States was one, and had come as one man.

Dr. Page then reviewed America's activities since her entry into the war. Financial help had, he said, been promptly given to the Allies, and these loans would continue to be made within the limits of their power, not only directly to increase their fighting strength and power of endurance, but also to keep international exchange steady, and thus preserve the vast structure of allied credit. They had so far lent nearly \$600,000,000, given by a very large part of the whole American people. There had never been so many subscribers to a war loan in any country as there had been to the two gigantic loans already made, both of which had been enormously oversubscribed. A force of destroyers and similar craft had left immediately for British waters to help in the submarine warfare. Their shipyards were given wholly to rapid construction of ships of a kind that could be of instant service. They had lost no time in preparing a large army. A conscription act had been passed, whereby 10,000,000 men were registered for as many drafts as might be necessary. As they knew, the American forces were going to France, and some were even now already in the trenches. The country had become as vast a military workshop as Britain. There were 20,000 aircraft in construction, and 100,000 men were in training for them. Their shipyards, old and new, were building more ships than any man dreamed they could build. The Government had the largest merchant and supply fleet that ever flew their flag. It had involved a great deal of transportation, fuel, distribution and supplies. Such a catalogue could, of course, be indefinitely extended, but these few larger facts showed that there was no hesitancy or divided opinion. America would keep its activities and hasten them to the end, and he hoped, thereby that it would hasten the end.

There could be no doubt as to the issue of this business. They had paid too much to accept any settlement but a final one. There must be no recurrence of such an unparalleled calamity. Out of the plans that had been proposed some practical plan for its prevention would emerge by experiment. And the basis of any successful plan must be a closer union, a far closer union, of the civilized powers and peoples of the world. They had stood too far aloof and bowed in remote ways too politely to each other. There must be a conscious and leagued effort to forestall any other world war. They could depend for such action on all the powers and peoples who were now fighting with them against their enemies. Other great powers and peoples were desirable; but there were two that were necessary, indispensable—Great Britain and the United States. There could be no combination that could hope to succeed perpetually without them both. Not with a sense of pride, but of sol-

emn obligation to themselves and to the rest of the world, they were already face to face with this great fact, and they had better recognize it frankly. Upon the English-speaking peoples depended the future safety of the world. That was the largest political fact that had ever risen upon the horizon of the race. Under its solemn realization they could contemplate the history and attitude of their two peoples with much satisfaction. Their language, their law, their general system of life and thought, their peaceful aspirations and high aims based on the freedom of individuals were alike, and in fact in all essentials, the same. The original American stock came from Great Britain, and from those islands it had been constantly reinforced. The mingling of races in the American Republic was comparable to the early mingling of races in Great Britain, which had gone to the making of the Britons of today. Their institutions and ways of life had brought a practical unity. There were differences between the two countries, but he could imagine that if a philosopher from Mars were to make their acquaintance, he would be struck with one great fact—how profound their likenesses were, and how deep their respect and regard, and how insignificant were their differences after all. They must work together for the great task, Dr. Page continued. "He was sure that there had never been two peoples who understood one another so well. They must, however, make a conscious effort to enable the people of the two countries to know each other better. He proposed the formation in Edinburgh of an organization for the promotion of intimate and cordial acquaintance with the people of the United States, and they might reckon upon a corresponding organization in any city in America that they might choose. In this way trade rivalries and controversies after the war might be avoided."

They had each had their own great task to do. They had maintained a mutual respect, but they had maintained it too far off. They had a greater task now in common than either of them had ever before had singly. They could depend on the right maintenance of the attitude of their governments one to another, their present governments and all governments likely to follow these. But what they wanted was a larger acquaintance between large masses of their people. In thinking them again for the high honor they had done him, whereby they had given him the privilege literally of regarding himself as one of themselves—an honor which he should always most highly esteem—Dr. Page begged to leave this thought with them—that the American people would admit every citizen of Scotland to the same intimacy of acquaintance and regard as that with which they had honored him now. Their overwhelming duty to themselves and to the whole world laid on them the agreeable task of seeing to it that out of their common struggles should come a closer and perpetual, mutual, personal acquaintance. Only ignorance could prepare a soil for misunderstanding. He dedicated himself to the furtherance of this great purpose in the future and was assured that they were one with him in that high resolve.

[The first portion of this article appeared in The Christian Science Monitor yesterday.]

NEW ORLEANS BI-CENTENARY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—There are few days now when there is not some new and particular manifestation of warm feeling between France and the United States, and one of the most interesting of the moment is associated with the visit of the members of the municipality of New Orleans to France, on the occasion of the bi-centenary of the foundation of their city. The tie between New Orleans, once the capital of French territory in America, and France, is well understood and it is being happily demonstrated on this occasion. On arriving at Orleans the party was received by the Mayor, the Deputy Fernand Rabier, by M. Henry Roy, deputy for Loiret, and by the municipal council of Orleans. Among those present also were General Behan, Mr. George Sharp, son of the United States ambassador to France, the Comte du Chaulfaut, M. Hovelague, president of the Franco-American committee that accompanied Marshal Joffre to the United States, and M. Bougle, professor at the Sorbonne. Some beautiful bunches of flowers and a bronze palm were laid at the foot of the bronze statue of Joan of Arc.

An official reception was given to the party at the Hotel de Ville, M. Urban Vitry, prefect of Loiret, and the general commanding this quarter, taking a leading part in the proceedings. To the delegation from New Orleans, of which M. Lafargue was president, the Mayor of Orleans said, "You have chosen to make this celebration at a time when our country is passing through difficult trials, anticipating in the ardor of your sympathies the hour appointed by your great President Mr. Wilson. After expressing their gratitude for the act of homage to Joan of Arc, the Mayor continued: "Yes, there was a time when Orleans was the heart of France. Is there in the history of the whole world a more beautiful legend than the veracious story of Joan of Arc, the daughter of the people who hoped that she would save them from the clutches of the English? The deliverance of Orleans was, he said, the battle of the Marne of those times." The Mayor toasted President Wilson, New Orleans, and the triumph of the cause of right and justice, and M. Hovelague responded. After some more speech making, the Mayor led the party to the cathedral, and showed the delegation the other sights of the city, a visit also being paid to the munitions factory at Ambert.

CONTRIBUTION OF INDIA TO THE WAR

Country Cheerfully Assumed Her Share of the Financial Burden Falling on United Kingdom—Supplied Men and Matériel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Financially India's contribution to the war has been most important. The magnificent gifts of the ruling chiefs of India have been dealt with more than once in this paper and need not be gone into in detail. A few examples will suffice. His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has been contributing £20,000 per month since September, 1914, toward general war expenses, and lately made a special gift of £100,000 for anti-submarine work. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore made a gift of £323,000, which he raised this year to £400,000, the Maharaja Scindia gave £26,000 for armored aeroplanes, £25,000 for motor ambulances, £15,000 for motor transport for the Indian troops in France, £7000 for staff motor cars, £6000 for the Ministry of Munitions and a loan of £333,000 without interest for the period of the war. His Highness the Gakwar of Baroda gave £33,330 for aeroplanes, and numerous chiefs have combined together and raised large funds for providing and maintaining hospital ships, for providing motor ambulances, armored aeroplanes and other supplies. Regarding the country as a whole India was already spending large sums on military defenses before the war, the percentage being something like 35.8 on her total net revenue, as compared with some 12.9 per cent in the case of the dominions.

Immediately on the outbreak of the war, official members of the legislative council insisted that the people of India wished to share also in the heavy financial burden now falling on the United Kingdom. In obedience to this, resolutions necessitated under the Government of India Act were passed by the Imperial Parliament permitting India to pay the normal charges it would have incurred had the troops raised and sent abroad remained in India. India already had to spend large additional sums for the defenses of the northwest frontier and for mechanical transport, armored cars, and machine guns, this outlay being necessary to increase the mobility and fighting value of the troops remaining in India. Before the war, moreover, India had always relied on the London money market for the capital for her internal development. She was compelled to borrow £7,000,000 in the early months of the war, reduced this to only £3,400,000 in 1915-16 and in 1916-17 redeemed £7,500,000 of her previous debt. To achieve this India sacrificed, temporarily, important schemes for internal development. Finally in June of this year she made a direct contribution of £100,000,000 toward the cost of the war, partly by a war loan floated in India and partly by taking over a portion of the British war debt.

Something has been said of India's output of munitions, but equally im-



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portant throughout the war has been the supply of raw materials from India. India is the sole source of supply of manganese ore and saltpeter, which are vital to the manufacture of munitions. Up to the end of last year over a million tons of manganese had been shipped, while the whole salt-peter output was reserved for gunpowder manufacture. Wolfram, a tungsten ore used in making high-speed tool steel, and therefore indispensable for the manufacture of munitions, among other things, is mined in Burma, although the value of the Burma deposits was not realized until the outbreak of the war. Previously the entire world output was under 10,000 tons a year, of which Burma provided 1700 tons, all exported to Germany. Today the measures taken to stimulate the output have been such that the monthly shipments this year are nearly 400 tons.

Not only has the supply and transport department of India been able to provide her expeditionary forces with all the food supplies peculiar to India which they require, but to East Africa and Mesopotamia, large supplies of food have also been sent for the British and African troops there. In addition, India had exported to Britain, up to a recent date, 25,000,000 hundredweight of wheat. A system of state purchase, initiated in 1915, kept prices moderate and wheat growers in India were encouraged by the Government to increase their acreage. India also has supplied her expeditionary forces with all the baled fodder they required, to the tune of 160,000 tons, and rations for animals were also supplied in large quantities to the British and Australian forces in Egypt. "As an agricultural country India could supply enormous numbers of cowhides, estimated at 11,000,000 a year, suitable for the upper leather of boots. Little use of this was made by British manufacturers and the whole trade was in German hands. The war changed all this and, in 1916, over 27,000 hundredweight of tanned hides, providing upper leather for over 3,000,000 pairs of army boots, was exported to Britain. The value of this export was about £2,000,000 and over £2,500,000 worth of raw hides were also sent to the tanneries of England and Italy. Today India is providing leather for the uppers of 12,000,000 pairs of army boots per annum.

These are some of the minor directions in which India has contributed in an important degree to the war. When it is realized that India, despite her potential wealth and despite the progress made under British protection is still a very backward country, the contribution will be seen to be of great importance. India's offering, moreover, has been given with an enthusiasm and an understanding of the issues involved which justify the recognition of India by the presence of her representatives in the Imperial war cabinets and by the mission of Mr. Montagu to India with the object, as he has stated, of seeing what further steps can be taken along the road to self-government.

[The first article on the "Contribution of India to the War" appeared in The Christian Science Monitor yesterday.]

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AMERICAN LABOR ALLIANCE GROWTH

Thirty Branch Organizations Are Formed Since Indorsement Received From Federation in Its Convention at Buffalo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Thirty branch organizations of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, which was recently indorsed by the Federation of Labor, at its convention at Buffalo, have already been formed, and an increasing number of meetings are being held.

The alliance came into being as the result of several meetings held in this city to discuss ways and means of combating what was then a strong pro-peace and, it was alleged, pro-German element among the workers of the East Side, as expressed, according to the organizers of the alliance, in the activities of the Workmen's Council and the Peoples Council. To offset this influence, and to acquaint the working men and women of the city with the truth about the war, and the necessity of loyalty to the American Government, the alliance was formed, with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, as its leader.

When the question of indorsing the alliance came up at Buffalo, a half-day debate was precipitated by a small minority described as obstructionists. At the end of the debate, however, the indorsement was passed by a vote of 21,602 to 402, nearly all, if not all, the opposition coming from the coterie of Socialists who had been waiting for a week to voice their views.

"They had come to the convention," says a statement issued by the alliance, "to stir things up and to weaken the solid front of the labor movement. The fact that they voted 'no' on a proposition to indorse the patriotic work of the alliance places them in the uncomfortable position of having refused to approve a patriotic endeavor and makes their position clearly one of anti-Americanism. The minority vote was cast by just 15 delegates. The result of this overwhelming vote is certain to be a vigorous sweep across the country for the alliance."

These are some of the minor directions in which India has contributed in an important degree to the war. When it is realized that India, despite her potential wealth and despite the progress made under British protection is still a very backward country, the contribution will be seen to be of great importance. India's offering, moreover, has been given with an enthusiasm and an understanding of the issues involved which justify the recognition of India by the presence of her representatives in the Imperial war cabinets and by the mission of Mr. Montagu to India with the object, as he has stated, of seeing what further steps can be taken along the road to self-government.

[The first article on the "Contribution of India to the War" appeared in The Christian Science Monitor yesterday.]

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from an Old Chinese Importing House

The invoice includes beautiful, emb. Mandarin Coats—Skirts—Slippers—emb. Table Scarfs, large Antique Hangings, emb. on silk grounds—Wall Panels—Long Valances—Tapestry Pieces, etc.

Including thousands of dollars' worth of Chinese merchandise, which the importing house was very anxious to close out for reasons of their own. The goods were rare values at the prices paid—and further, considerable discounts were made on the lot.

STREET FLOOR—NEW BUILDING

Sterling Silver

for gift pieces—just received

The finer quality sterling ware—from a maker who specializes in the beautiful designs shown in the best New York shops. We have selected an excellent variety of moderately priced pieces, among which there are—

For example:

Bon Bon Dishes.....6.00	Dressing Bottles.....3.25 to 10.00
Sugar Holders.....4.00	Pepper Shakers.....1.00 and 2.00
Candlesticks.....5.75 to 9.00	Sherbet Sets.....28.50
Marmalade Jars.....3.25 to 6.25	Sandwich Plates.....13.50 to 20.00
Nut Trays.....1.50	Placemats.....2.00

New Hats

with fur crowns
and colored brims

The style of the moment in Paris—shown here with brims in turquoise, apricot, mauve, more gray, green, or gold, and crowns of Hudson seal, mole, etc., at

\$20 to \$200

Also New Satin Hats—in taupe, brown and black, at 10.00 to 20.00

SPECIAL CLEARANCE—of velvet and silk beaver. Also feather hats—formerly priced from 10.00 to 20.00. All marked 7.50

New Veils

Just in—smart silk net veils for wear with the fur trimmed hats—in colors harmonizing with the fur shades.

It is a fact that wholesale prices of furs are today the highest in their history.
It is a fact that skilled workers on furs are today the scarcest in their history.
It is a fact that wages for labor on furs are today the highest in their history.
It is a fact that the demand for furs is today the greatest in their history.

It is astonishing—that nevertheless

Chandler & Co. will hold the

Annual December

FUR SALE

AT THE PRICES PLANNED

Hudson Seal Coats—thousands of dollars' worth. Natural Raccoon Coats—thousands of dollars' worth. Natural Muskrat Coats—thousands of dollars' worth. Scarfs and Muffs—Fox of all kinds—Hudson seal, wolf and mole—thousands of dollars' worth.

At the St. Louis Auction Sale Raw Furs were bought

When our buyer was one of the few Boston purchasers of raw furs—this was when the United States government sold the entire catch of Alaska seal skins—thousands of dollars' worth of skins were purchased—muskrat, Australian opossum, mink and raccoon—and other raw skins from one of the great dealers. Pelts were dyed and dressed to our order—coats, etc., made by manufacturers at early season low prices—and many other contracts placed.

40 New Fur-Trimmed Coats

Earlier season prices 65.00, 75.00 to 95.00

Just received in rich Bolivia, suede velours and lawnura, with deep fur collars and cuffs of Hudson seal, kolinsky dyed furs, and nutria. Colors—the best shades of dark brown, taupe, Concord, navy, Burgundy, green and plum.

These values are possible because the maker was willing to make a special concession to close out this lot before the end of his season.

\$48

to
\$55

A new lot of inexpensive dresses—values as great as in the recent sale.

30.00 and 35.00 **Georgette Dresses At 16.95**

STRAIGHT LINE DRESSES—with smart, taffeta ribbon girdles

FITTED WAISTLINE DRESSES—with accordion-pleated footing

COLORS—navy, gray, tan, flesh, white, and combined shades.

We were fortunate in securing these stylish, new dresses—cancellation of late orders which the maker wished to close out at about half regular prices.

ADDITIONAL PURCHASE—about 100 Wool Crepe Dresses, stylish tailored models regularly 12.50, at 7.50

SLIP-OVER Sweaters

For misses—in brushed wool and zephyr wool. Fishtail, midl and other charming, youthful models, with pockets and pearl stitching.

5.50 to 8.75

Coat Sweaters

For women

8.75 to 15.00

Coat Sweaters—zephyr and camel's hair—plain or with borders—sailor collars, pockets, belts or sashes and some with crocheted buttons. Leading shades.

Special at 7.50—brushed wool coat sweaters with sailor collars.

Caps and Scarfs.....1.95 to 3.95

NEW Fillet Collars

Just in time for the holidays—a special purchase, in fine Italian fillet lace—all priced

3.95

Regular 5.50 value

Ten beautiful patterns—in the newest rolling shapes. Fillet Sets—in several rose, Grecian and other patterns, regularly priced 7.50 to 12.50, priced 5.00, 6.00 and 7.50.

ORGANDIE SETS, 1.50

Regularly priced 2.50—rolling collars and smart cuffs—also specially purchased.

Wash Satin Collars—in a number of stylish shapes. Special...1.00

CAPE Walking Gloves

Soft, serviceable skins, guaranteed to wash—very stylish.

Special at
2.00

Note—these gloves were ordered more than a year ago, or we could not offer them at 2.00.

Umbrellas

All Silk

Special 3.75 each

COLORS: HANDLES:
Black Blue Plain ebony
Green Garnet Sterling silver
Purple Balchallite trimmed
Specially appropriate holiday gifts.

Christmas Sale of Silk Hosiery

In assembling this complete assortment of silk hose, we have had in mind the slogan of this Christmas season, which is—"Give presents which are practical." With this in view, we have selected hose in the finer qualities—all exceedingly good values at the prices marked—1.25 to 1.50 and 3.00 a pair.

Handkerchiefs

More than 50,000. Direct importations by Chandler & Co.—all in pure Irish linen, with embroidery made to order in France, Madeira, Switzerland and Ireland.

Orders for these handkerchiefs were placed many months ago, in order to secure the fine patterns of embroidery, initialing and hemstitching, which are done largely by slow hand process, and must be done with great care. Special patterns, special qualities and special prices for the great Christmas handkerchief sale.

Specializing in Pure Linen Handkerchiefs

Over
50,000

IMPORTANT

Opening First Floor, New Building

With a Most Unusual

Waist Sale

It has long been Chandler & Co.'s desire to have this very important department in ample quarters and on the first floor, allowing them to specialize in waists and give room in which to carry complete assortments. Visit the department—just inside the front door—new building—and select from the

Thousand New Waists in the Sale

The prices are in keeping with the importance of the sale—special concessions have been secured from the makers which enable us to offer waists in the best styles and finer qualities at very much below prevailing prices.

Hundreds of Georgette waists—hundreds of crepe de chine—hundreds of wash silk—hundreds of voile, dimity and batiste—hundreds of French waists—all with the newest style features.

This sale is an important event—Concessions made by the manufacturers make this an important event—Concessions made by Chandler & Co. will make this an important event—The waists and the values will make this an important event—in the

New Department—Street Floor

NOTE—The enlargement of the waist department is typical of the policy which prompted the addition of the new store. Nearly all departments now represented will be given increased accommodations and the stocks and the variety largely increased. As always, we shall offer the best, the most reliable and the most fashionable merchandise.

Undermuslins

are Dainty and Welcome Christmas Gifts

It is easy to select from the hundreds of beautiful pieces in Chandler & Co.'s stock of Undermuslins just the gift which will most please the recipient. Scores and scores of styles in:

SILK Underwear

Camisoles, 1.00 and 2.00

Washable satin and crepe de chine, trimmed with dainty laces, fine tucking and rose buds—some with ribbon straps.

Envelope Chemises, 3.00

Tussah crepe and wash satin.

Nightgowns, 5.00

Crepe de chine, sleeveless Empire models, some lace trimmed.

Nainsook Undermuslins, many lace trimmed or emb., 1.00 to 3.00

Mail Orders Filled

PHILIPPINE Undermuslins

Every garment hand embroidered, hand made and hand scalloped.

2.00 and 3.00

Philippine Nightgowns
Philippine Chemises
Philippine Drawers

Designs in spray eyelet, dotted and colorado work—in jewel, butterfly and basket effects.

Others at 2.95, 5.00 to 13.50.

DECORATIVE Linen

Among the gift pieces are:

Fillet Doylies, 1.25 to 3.00

Exquisite embroidery on fine Italian linen, fillet edge and fillet motifs.

Fillet Centerpieces, 6.00 to 25.00

Square and round, solid hand emb., with fillet inserts.

Fillet Scarfs, 10.00 to 35.00

Cut work, solid emb., novelty fillet motifs.

Fillet Sets, 25 pcs., set 80.00 and 90.00.

MADEIRA EMB. LINENS

Examples of the values:

Scarfs, 2.25 to 14.25	Sets, 13 pcs., 5.00
Centerpieces, 1.10	Sets, 25 pcs., 10.00
Centerpieces, 2.45	Lunch Cloths, 3.95 up
Doylies, 20c	Table Cloths, 23.50 up
Doylies, 45c up	Trays, 85c to 3.00

Mail Orders Filled



NEED FOR RAILWAY CREDIT BASIS SHOWN

Message of Pennsylvania Road President Read to Life Insurance Chiefs Urges Unified Policy of Fair Treatment

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"How can we expect the railroads to do their full duty to the public and to the Government in the present time of stress if we are not conceded some credit basis?" was asked by Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad in a message presented to the second day's session of the eleventh annual convention of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents. "Larger terminals are needed, additional equipment and more tracks are urgently required; but how are we to get them?"

President Rea declared that the adoption by the regulating authorities of a responsible and unified policy of fair treatment in the matter of freight rates, rather than a loan of government credit, would under normal conditions be a permanent solution for the problem of railroad credit. Even under war conditions, such a loan should be regarded as an expedient only.

President Rea's message, in part, is as follows: "I am sure that life insurance presidents, equally with railroad managers, must consider it their common concern, as trustees, to safeguard these transportation properties against tendencies which may threaten their usefulness and solvency, or impair their ability to yield a fair and reasonable return upon the investments which the public have made in them. Here let me say, most emphatically, that neither American agriculture nor industry can possibly progress beyond the capacity of the transportation facilities of the nation to handle their raw materials and their products. When you stop railroad expansion, in a country of such distances, population, industrial and agricultural activities as ours, you automatically set a dead limit to the expansion of commerce and production. This is an axiom of practical modern economics, the importance of which cannot, by any possibility, be overestimated."

"As one of the chief of these underlying causes which have been sapping our resources of transportation, I would name the continued failure to provide an adequately remunerative basis of rates. The direct effect of this error has been to make it difficult to raise and sustain sufficient capital for the improvements and extensions which are sorely needed."

"The credit of the railroads can be sustained and their usefulness increased through the adoption by the regulating authorities of a responsible and unified policy of fair treatment in the matter of freight rates. The Government is allowing reasonable prices and profits to industry; why not to the railroads?"

"Such a policy, and not the loan of Government credit, would, under normal conditions, be a permanent solution for the problem of railroad credit. I do not wish to be understood as saying that a government loan might not be a desirable expedient if, under war conditions, the entire capital market is to be absorbed by the Government. But it should be regarded as an expedient only, justifiable, if at all, as an emergency measure. Government financial aid would not be a gift. Railroad revenues would have to be made large enough to earn the interest and their credit sound enough to repay the principal sum. These obligations would constitute a first call on the resources of the railroads so assisted. Let no one make the fatal error of supposing that a government loan could serve as a substitute for adequate freight rates, for it could not. Nothing could be more helpful to the country in these trying times than the adoption of a broader, a more liberal and a unified policy of regulation. Let us have an end of restrictive, cramping, punitive regulation and begin an era of constructive, broadening work."

The following officers have been elected: Secretary and manager, George T. Wight; actuary, John J. Brinkerhoff; attorney, Frederick G. Dunham.

The present executive committee was re-elected, as follows: Louis F. Butler, Hartford, Conn.; Jesse R. Clark, Cincinnati; George I. Cochran, Los Angeles; William A. Day, New York; Forrest F. Dryden, Newark, N. J.; Haley Fluke, New York; Alfred D. Foster, Boston; George E. Ide and Charles A. Peabody, New York.

BIG CORPORATION TO GET OIL FROM SHALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A \$2,500,000 corporation has been formed and is to erect plants at once in California, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming to extract oil from shale rock by a process newly discovered by A. G. Crane of Reno, Nev. This process has been placed at the disposal of the United States Government, which is cooperating. It is said, in the plans, which call for production soon on a large scale. By this process, it is said, the price of gasoline may be much reduced and a better grade developed.

MAYOR OF DENVER WARNS COAL MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
DENVER, Col.—Mayor Speer, before the Civic and Commercial Association on Friday announced the city administration's determination to thwart the obstructive tactics of dealers

hostile to municipal coal selling, by owning and operating its own mines, if necessary, and hauling coal at night over street car lines to depots in all parts of the city, then, with short wagon haul, to deliver coal to people and industries cheaper than the dealers can possibly do it. A few operators and Denver dealers, the Mayor says, have tried persistently to hinder the city's coal-selling activities, which are saving from \$400 to \$500 a day for the poorer class of citizens.

"Those operators are kindling fires which may destroy them so far as the coal business of Denver is concerned," said Mr. Speer. "Our people are willing to pay a fair profit, but they will not be imposed upon. This war is going to change business methods, and many things which seemed impossible in the past will not be so in the future."

RADIO STATION FOR MAINE UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
PORTLAND, Me.—The University of Maine may serve as the base for a government radio station soon, if plans announced recently from the office of the chief signal officer, War Department, Washington, D. C., mature.

The university is ideally situated to handle such a station if the Government favors its establishment, and President Aley and all the authorities are doing their utmost to better equip the radio facilities of the university, if the Government decide to establish a station at Orono.

STATE GUARD IS ON DUTY IN BARRED ZONE

Two companies of the Massachusetts State Guard, which was organized last spring following the transfer of the state militia to the national service, went on guard last night along portions of the area in Boston from which alien enemies have been barred under the proclamation of President Wilson.

The companies called out were those which have their headquarters in East Boston and Charlestown and belong to the eleventh regiment. The East Boston company is commanded by Capt. John S. C. Nichols, while that from Charlestown is commanded by Capt. Andrew T. Wilson.

It is expected that other companies of the eleventh regiment will be called into active service for other portions of the restricted district in Boston.

TENNESSEE AND THE Y. M. C. A. WAR FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—In the recent Y. M. C. A. war fund campaign all four grand divisions of Tennessee returned reports of over subscription.

Nashville's quota of the fund was \$50,000 and the total returns for the city amounted to \$55,203, while the outlying districts of middle Tennessee, excluding Davidson County, totaled \$44,056.

In east Tennessee, the final report from Knoxville showed an over-subscription of \$600, and the other towns of the Knoxville district aided in bringing the territory up to the \$50,000 goal.

PATRIOTIC RALLIES AT SOUTHERN SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—With the hope of maintaining a state-wide sentiment of patriotism, S. W. Sherrill, superintendent of public education, has instituted a series of weekly rallies throughout the country schools of Tennessee.

Believing that the teachers can do much to influence thought, as well as to keep both the parents and children informed as to the march of events and the steps necessary to take to win the war, Professor Sherrill has directed all of the county superintendents to make weekly patriotic talks in their respective school districts.

FEDERAL RAILWAY CONTROL PROBABLE

Situation So Acute That President Is Likely to Ask Congress to Allow Him to Take Over Roads for Period of the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The railroad situation is so acute, from the standpoint of efficiency, that it is considered now quite probable that the President will soon make a recommendation to Congress for legislation that will enable him to take over the railroads for the period of the war.

The sentiment in Congress, as nearly as can be gathered, favors following his lead in whatever measures may be necessary to meet the demands of the hour for national safety. That the President will not stop at half-way measures seems now certain. Of all the plans proposed, one giving the Government control of the operation of the roads as well as of the expenditure of the funds loaned to them has seemed to be the one most likely to be adopted.

Officials believe that a general priority order giving preferential shipment of food, fuel and government supplies which has been issued by Robert S. Lovett, government director of priority transportation, and which legalizes action already taken by the eastern operating committee of railroads giving to these commodities preference in movement, will go far toward relieving the eastern freight congestion which has threatened to close down war industries and public utilities.

The order reads as follows: "On and after the twelfth day of December, 1917, and until further order, common carriers by railroad in the United States shall give preference and priority in car supply and in movement to the following commodities, and in the order numbered: "1—Steam railroad fuel for current use."

"2—Livestock, perishable freight, food and feed."

"3—(a) Shipments of military supplies, when consigned direct to the United States Government, or the authorized officers of the United States Army, Navy or Shipping Board, or to the Allies or the proper representatives thereof, destined to any cantonment, post or encampment, to any point of export for movement thence to Europe, to any arsenal or navy yard, or material to any shipbuilding plant under contract to the United States Shipping Board for the sole purpose of constructing vessels for that board. (b) Other shipments for the United States Government, as the same may be authorized from time to time by the undersigned as necessary in particular cases, but only upon request of the United States Army, United States Navy or United States Shipping Board, through a designated officer or representative of the respective departments located in Washington."

"4—Coal to and for by-product coking plants, and not subject to reconsignment; and, "5—Preference and priority in movement only to coal for current use but not for storage consigned direct (and not subject to reconsignment) to hospitals, schools and other public institutions, retailers of coal for use in supplying domestic consumers only; and to coal, coke and raw materials for current use, but not for storage, consigned direct (and not subject to reconsignment) to blast furnaces, foundries, iron and steel mills, smelters, manufacturers engaged in work for the United States Government or its allies, public utilities (including street and interurban railways, electric power and lighting plants, gas plants, water and sewer works), flour mills, sugar factories, fertilizer factories and shipbuilders, also shipments of paper, petroleum and petroleum products."

The new order does not affect priority order No. 2 relating to open top cars, No. 3 relating to movement of coal from mines in Utah and Wyoming and No. 4 relating to shipments of cattle feed to Texas and New Mexico.

Cooperation Is Asked

Fuel Administration Calls on Electric Railways to Conserve Fuel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The electric railways of the country have been

called upon to cooperate with the United States Fuel Administration in the conservation of coal used in generating electric power, in a communication issued by the War Board of the American Electric Railways Association. The Electric Railways War Board urge all electric lines to aid in carrying out proposals recently made by the Fuel Administration to State administrators looking toward the limitation of unnecessary uses of electric power.

As one means of cutting down the amount of fuel now being used, the war board of the Electric Railway Association calls attention, among other points, to unnecessary service which, it says, should be eliminated. This unnecessary service, the board states, is of two classes: first, an over-supply of cars before 6 a. m. and after 8 p. m., it being, according to the board, entirely possible to eliminate many of the runs both early in the morning and late in the evening, and secondly, too frequent headway on lines serving sparsely settled territories and insufficient loading on other lines.

It is also pointed out that a large saving can be effected by the elimination of unnecessary stops, attention being called to the recommendation of the United States Fuel Administration concerning the extravagant heating of cars. The heating of interurban waiting stations by electricity should be done away with the Electric Railway War Board says. The cooperation of trainmen is asked in saving power.

A very great saving of fuel has been made on certain lines by the elimination of small uneconomically operated power stations and the assumption of their loads by public utilities stations, the statement says. It may be possible, it adds, for electric roads, now making their own power, to buy it from other sources more economically and to make arrangements for tieing in their lines with those of other utilities so that emergencies can be provided for.

In addition to making numerous suggestions for saving fuel the War Board announces that monthly reports on coal consumption will be asked of electric roads.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS MAY SOON BE DRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—That the Hawaiian islands will soon join with other states and territories in the United States by adopting prohibition is the view expressed by Senator Will H. King of Utah, who has returned home after a month's visit to the islands.

"Conditions in the Hawaiian islands," he said, "may be regarded as excellent. There is a sense of enthusiasm for industry on the part of the people generally. The population of native-born Japanese is increasing with marked rapidity, and Filipinos who have settled in the islands since the Spanish-American war appear to be thriving along with the native Hawaiians."

"The general prohibition movement seems to have gained popularity with all classes, and I feel that at the next election the Hawaiian islands will enter the dry column. The attending benefits to industry will be very extensive."

SHIPPERS' PETITION DENIED
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The petition of James Wickersham, representing the Alaskan independent shippers, for a reopening of the Alaska investigation has been denied today by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

A. SHUMAN & CO.



For Officers in All Arms of the Service

Our tremendous business at Plattsburg attests to the fact that hundreds of men recognized us as able to supply them with just what they wanted—all wool fabrics, perfect fit, and correct style. Made in Shuman Shops.

Officers' Uniforms: custom made, \$45 to \$65. Ready - Made \$35 to \$60.

Officers' Overcoats: custom made, \$50 to \$75. Ready - Made, \$45 to \$60.

NOTE: Our Plattsburg experience will enable us to better serve officers at the next O. T. C. at Ayer.

A. Shuman & Co.
Boston
THE SERVICE STORE

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Whether it be a dainty or useful gift at one dollar, or an elaborate one at many thousands—if it comes from

Smith Patterson Co.

the gift will be indelibly hall-marked with that standard of quality and choiceness which has made the reputation of this house.

A Few Articles to Suggest Our Great Variety of Attractive Gifts at Attractive Prices

Waltham
Khaki
Watch

No. 4807
Price
\$21.00

Military Wrist Watch

Especially good value, reliable Waltham Movement, with luminous dial and hands, unbreakable and non-explosive crystal, sterling silver case, khaki no-fuss strap.

Other Military Wrist Watches from \$4.25 to \$100.00

C4372. Solid Gold
Signet Ring.....\$2.75

Very attractive Ladies' Solid Gold Signet Ring, handsomely hand engraved, of substantial weight and good workmanship. One of the best values in our stock.

577. 14K Green Gold
Ring.....\$14.00

This Ladies' Ring is pierced and beautifully hand carved. Green Tourmaline. Is of substantial weight and excellent workmanship. This ring can also be furnished in Amethyst, Garnet, Topaz and Peridot at same price.

3860. Solid Gold Cuff
Links.....\$5.00

Nowadays people are asking for the round, loose-link button. This pair is made in the "no-fuss" style that slips easily into the cuff—a great comfort to the man who wears them. Engine-turned borders with ample space for monogram.

C4510.
Diamond Pendant,
\$5.00

Genuine Diamond, selected for brilliancy and pure white color, in solid gold pendant on strong solid gold chain. Several other patterns at this price. Each packed in attractive satin lined case.

C4910. Sterling Silver
Cuff Links.....\$1.00

These are very smart links in hammered silver with black oxidized border. Heavy and strong. Several other patterns at this very low price.

C4716. Solid Gold Knife,
\$5.00

The Waldemar Chain must be "anchored at the other end" and a knife is the most popular attachment. This is engine turned and is more than an ornament, as the blades are of the finest steel.

1449
14K Gold

Green Gold Bar Pin of unusual beauty; new open-work pattern; set with eight Oriental Pearls and Green Tourmaline. May also be had in Amethyst and Topaz. A very attractive value.

C1210

14K Gold
Bracelet, \$6.50

Gold Bangle Bracelet, fluted pattern, English finish. This Bracelet is of surprisingly good value, is well made, strong and heavy.

4448. Solid Gold Walde-mar Chain.....\$7.50

This chain is of unusually good value and the most popular style. It has substantial square links with center link of attractive design, making it a very dressy piece of jewelry.

Our HANDBOOK

Illustrating in colors over two thousand articles, will be mailed on request. It will assist you in making a decision and aid in selecting good values wisely.

Smith Patterson Co.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND JEWELERS
52 SUMMER STREET.

Gifts

Headquarters for

- BEAUTIFUL TABLE and FLOOR LAMPS. 700 Styles, lighted to give actual effect.
- SILK AND HAND-PAINTED PARCHMENT SHADES. New and artistic designs, finely executed.
- SEMI-INDIRECT BOWLS. Rich effects, in ALABASTER, ALBERINE and EVENLITE Glass.
- FIREPLACE FIXTURES. Unusually complete stock ANDIRONS, FENDERS, SPARK GUARDS, Etc.

Catalogs and Prices on Request

McKenney & Waterbury Co.

Manufacturers, Wholesalers and Retailers
181 Franklin Street, cor. Congress, Boston

FORCES ARE ACTIVE FOR PROHIBITION

W. C. T. U. Has Given Impulse by Convention—Anti-Saloon League to Meet Next—Vote on Amendment Expected Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—All the forces arrayed against the liquor traffic are preparing for the final effort that is expected to bring about national prohibition in the United States. The W. C. T. U. has given impetus to the cause in its national convention, and it is the understood program in the house to get a vote on the amendment to the constitution before the holiday recess.

Immediate interest is attached, however, to the convention of the Anti-Saloon League, which will be held here the coming week. In preparation for it the ministers in all the evangelical churches have been asked to preach sermons Sunday on temperance and prohibition.

At the meeting of the league, steps are to be taken to bring every possible influence to bear toward passing the prohibition amendment to the Constitution. On Thursday officers of the Anti-Saloon League will present to Congress memorials representing the wish of 25,000,000 people who desire to see the speedy adoption of the amendment.

The W. C. T. U. meeting just closed and the Anti-Saloon League meeting to be held next week are aimed at spreading a sentiment in the various states, favorable to the ratification of the amendment by three-fourths of the states after the adoption of the amendment. Those workers who have been in Washington and who will attend the meeting of the Anti-Saloon League will, it is felt, go to their respective states, able to press home more intelligently the arguments in favor of national prohibition and to urge the people of their respective states to ratify the amendment.

The prohibition amendment has already passed the Senate. A two-thirds vote is required in the House. There are 27 dry states in the union and nine more will be required to constitute the necessary three-fourths required for the ratification of any constitutional amendment.

Prohibition forces feel that the victory for nation-wide prohibition is already as good as won. The spokesmen for the amendment express their confidence in the adoption of the amendment by a safe majority. Suffrage leaders are not so confident, but feel that enough votes can be cast for their amendment to assure the necessary two-thirds vote.

Business Men to Aid

Representatives of Massachusetts Industries to Urge Prohibition

Fully 25 Massachusetts men, mill owners and agents, manufacturers and wholesalers, will go to Washington Monday and Tuesday to meet their congressmen in an effort to persuade them that it is their duty to vote for the proposed prohibition amendment to the national Constitution. They will argue that representative business men are on record as opposed to the continuance of liquor manufacture and sales, basing their opposition on the economic waste which follows workers' indulgence in intoxicants.

Provided with figures to fortify their position, they will argue that the settlement of the question must not be deferred, that this is the most favorable time to act and that business stress, occasioned by a heavy demand for commodities and a lack of available labor, make support of the movement a duty to the best interests of the country. By their presence they hope to show that leading producers throughout Massachusetts stand for the suppression of the liquor traffic.

Congressmen will be visited while the convention of the Anti-Saloon League of America is in progress, Dec. 10 to 13. The Massachusetts business men will attend sessions of this meeting. Some, however, owing to the necessity of attending to duties at home, will leave after a few days' stay in the capital.

The only excursion listed is one conducted by J. H. Mansfield of New Haven, Conn., which leaves the South Station Sunday midnight. The excursionists will probably keep together during the entire trip, and will visit places of interest around Washington. Tuesday morning all four directors of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, who are also directors of the national body, will attend the directors' meeting. They are Frederick Fosdick of Fitchburg, president of the Massachusetts branch, Deleware King, vice-president, Arthur J. Davis, superintendent, and Frederick H. Lawton, associate superintendent. Mr. Davis is already in Washington and Mr. King leaves for that city Monday. He was the one who was given charge of securing promises of business men to take the trip and show, by their presence, that they urge national prohibition as a means of promoting industrial efficiency.

While the leaders are away from Boston the work of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League will continue along the line of impressing all interested in the cause to do whatever they can to influence their congressmen to stand by the movement, which is declared in a circular now being distributed, to be the "greatest social movement in the present generation."

Thursday morning Mr. Davis will address the convention on "National Prohibition, a Constructive Policy." Executive Secretary of the Scientific Temperance Federation Miss Cora Frances Stoddard, of Boston, is in Washington, where she will address

the Workers' Convention, which comes just before the league gathering. The appeal issued by the council for national prohibition of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League reads in part:

"All possible pressure will be brought to bear upon Congress by the liquor interests. This is a critical struggle for them, and they will fight. We will carry on a far-reaching campaign of education from now until the prohibition amendment has actually been submitted."

"Will the Old Bay State be one of the 36 to overthrow the liquor traffic, or will she be towed in on the flood-tide and forever lose the distinction of having taken a real vital part in this, the greatest social movement of the present generation. Those who through long study and experience are able to judge, believe that with proper organization and publicity even Massachusetts will be one of the 36 to ratify. The council offers to all interested in the social, economic, civil and moral welfare of the nation a compelling opportunity for service."

Prominent business men of the Fifth Congressional District will send a cablegram, today, to Congressman John J. Rogers, who is in Paris, asking him, in case he will not have returned when the National House of Representatives votes on the proposed prohibition amendment, to pair his vote. His constituents signing the message are mill owners, manufacturers, and employers interested in prohibition as a means of promoting industrial efficiency.

They are unwilling to have their representative unrecorded when the congressional test comes, probably about the middle of this month. Congressman Rogers may be able to arrange his affairs in Europe in time to get back to take part in the contest. The cablegram reads: "We urge your vote or pair for submission National Prohibition Amendment."

Those signing are Addison Woodward of Pepperell; John L. Kennison, Ayer; Edgar H. Hall, Acton; Charles F. Brown, Reading; William Shaw, Andover; Nelson B. Conant, Littleton; L. D. Apsey, Hudson; and William S. Southworth, William A. Mitchell, Albert D. Milliken, Louis A. Olney, Thomas H. Elliott, and Samuel H. Thompson, the last six living in Lowell.

W. C. T. U. Promised Aid

Seven Congressmen Promise to Support Prohibition Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two senators and five representatives who appeared before the convention of the W. C. T. U. on Friday, declared that it was their opinion that the national prohibition amendment will be passed by the House before the holidays. The senators, Mr. Shafroth of Colorado and Mr. Gore of Oklahoma, expressed the belief that the nation will be better off if the national prohibition amendment is enacted. The representatives, C. R. Crisp of Georgia, Perl D. Decker of Missouri, J. G. Cooper of Ohio, and Edward Keating and C. B. Timberlake of Colorado, promised to support the prohibition amendment when it comes up in the House.

Woman's place in American politics was defended by Mrs. Margaret Hathaway of the Montana State Legislature, who told the convention that while she did not wish to belittle the work of men, she felt that there are some things which men cannot do, and some subjects which women alone see in the proper light.

Reports from the heads of various departments also were made. In the afternoon the delegates participated in a forum discussion of law enforcement, led by Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchener of Kansas. Reports were read by Miss Flora Strout, missionary to Burma; Mrs. Gilbert Bowles, fraternal delegate from the W. C. T. U. of Japan, and Mrs. Etsu Sugimoto of Japan.

SMALL-LOT COAL PRICES CALLED FAIR

Present prices of coal in small lots, as charged by Boston dealers generally, are recommended as maximum prices in a report by the Boston Fuel Committee to James J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator, made public today. The report, which is signed by David A. Ellis and J. Frank O'Hare, supplements a report on prices of anthracite and bituminous coal made a few weeks ago.

The committee consider not unreasonable the existing extra charge of 15 cents for a half-ton and 12½ cents for a quarter ton of anthracite. Charges of 14 cents for a 25-pound bag of anthracite other than pea and 13 cents for a similar bag of pea, are considered "reasonable maximum prices. For anthracite sold as steam coal the committee believes the proper price is that which prevailed last May, \$6 a ton delivered, with 40 cents for bagging. Coke, the committee says, should be sold at the same price as anthracite, in accordance with the ruling of the United States Fuel Commissioner.

Boys in Camp

Light, strong corrugated boxes for Parcel Post deliveries. Paper and twine of all kinds.

Stone & Forsyth Co.
Telephone 6830 67 Kingston St.
Branch 6830 Boston

ALL STOCK HATS Reduced to \$3.50 and \$7.00

Annie T. Low
ROOM 214-15 LAURENCE BUILDING,
149 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON.

SUGAR SHORTAGE RELIEF EXPECTED

Chairman of Special Committee Says Distribution of Russian Consignment and Beet Product Will Aid Situation

Through the distribution of 40,000 bags of sugar, which was consigned to Russia, and 25 carloads of beet sugar from the West under the supervision of the special sugar committee of the Massachusetts Food Commission, the shortage in that commodity in the Commonwealth should be greatly relieved soon, according to Hiram H. Logan, chairman of the committee. Mr. Logan explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today that his committee is specially to see that the refined sugar distributed to the wholesalers and the wholesalers to the retailers in equitable proportions. In this way Mr. Logan expects the shortage to be broken and a fair amount available to all.

One of the ways in which this committee is to reach the public is by striking at the root of the shortage and seeing that retailers are given enough for their trade, he said. Under this arrangement a consumer unable to buy sugar at his regular dealer can demand enough for his needs and if refused with the excuse that there is "no sugar" is in a position to refer the retailer to the special sugar committee for relief.

In issuing a report of the meeting of the sugar committee last Monday, Winthrop C. Adams, secretary, says today:

"We wish to emphasize to every wholesaler in the State that any question or complaint relative to sugar distribution if referred to this committee will be given immediate attention, and we hope that many wrongs may be corrected by the committee."

"We would recommend also that wholesalers keep in close touch with their nearest committeeman, with a view of cooperating as fully as possible to effect an equal and fair distribution of sugar in his district."

The personnel of the committee is: Boston district, Hiram H. Logan, B. H. Bain, E. R. Sherburne, Walworth Pierce, H. A. Johnson, Winthrop C. Adams, George Schrafft and Charles F. Adams; New Bedford and Fall River district, W. F. Potter, New Bedford; Worcester and Central Massachusetts district, H. B. Johnson of Worcester; Lowell, Haverhill and Lawrence district, F. M. Bill of Lowell; Springfield and Western Massachusetts district, James D. Clark of Springfield.

The report of the committee shows that Monday's meeting opened with a few recommendations from A. C. Ratschky, assistant to Henry B. Endicott, Massachusetts Food Administrator. Mr. Ratschky, according to the report, told the committee that its duties would be largely to recommend action by the trade and cooperate with "consumers, retailers, wholesalers and refiners of sugar in an endeavor to direct as equitable a distribution of sugar as possible during the scarcity of the staple."

Mr. Ratschky told them that the committee would probably be in existence as long as the Food Administration and would be called upon "to consider and correct any disturbances which might arise during this period in sugar distribution."

Following a motion by Mr. Johnson of Worcester, it was voted that available supplies of sugar be delivered by the refineries to wholesalers and manufacturers in as large percentage as supplies permitted, based on the amounts delivered to each one during the calendar year of 1916.

The report of further transactions at the meeting follows: "A plan offered by Mr. Johnson of Boston that the State be divided into zones, and one distributor act in each zone; also that a card system be instituted for the retailers, was rejected as impracticable, as it seemed that the period of scarcity would be too short to develop such a system."

"It was voted: That the method of distribution be left to the wholesalers in each section of the State; that closer cooperation was possible in the smaller cities than in Boston; that in Boston, each one should take care of regular customers; and as far as possible see to it that no retailer was receiving more than his fair amount of sugar."

"The importance was emphasized of paying particular attention to the retailers in the country districts, far from sources of supply, many of whom in the past few weeks have been unable to secure any sugar, which naturally has resulted in great suffering

among the consumers dependent upon them."

"It was the sense of the meeting that any complaints or inequalities that may present themselves from time to time relative to the distribution of sugar be referred to the committee for investigation and correction. All matters of this kind should be addressed to the secretary, Emergency Sugar Committee, State Food Administration, Boston."

MATHEMATICS AIMS DESCRIBED

Association of New England Teachers Meets in Boston and Hears Report of Committee Named to Formulate Program

Aims of instruction in mathematics in junior high or intermediate schools should be both general and specific, declared the committee to formulate a suitable program of mathematics instruction for these schools appointed by the Association of Teachers of Mathematics in New England at the fifteenth annual meeting of that organization in Jacob Sleeper Hall today.

H. D. Gaylord, chairman of the committee giving the report, specified five aims which, he said, should be observed. Specific or utility aims should be to produce accuracy in computation and reasonable speed in computation without sacrificing accuracy, to develop a definite idea of number values, the ability to recognize the degree of accuracy possible with measured data, and the ability to handle a variety of mathematical tools.

Under the head of general or cultural aims, the five others were grouped as follows: To develop habits of concise, exact and logical thinking and expression; self-reliance, a sense of personal responsibility, the ability to apply general rules to new problems, and some appreciation of the "influence which mathematics has had upon the great sciences and industries of the world." The report was preliminary.

Papers were read by Miss Harriet R. Pierce of Worcester Classical High School, on problems in algebra, by Frederick E. Newton of Phillips Andover Academy, on algebra and methods in the solution of geometric problems, by Prof. William R. Ransom of Tufts College, on mathematical certainty, and by Prof. Alexander J. Inglis of Harvard University, on mathematics and problems of transfer.

Professor Inglis presented the theory of transfer from one study to another as applied to the study of mathematics, taking an opposite view from that of Prof. E. C. Moore made at the spring meeting of the association. Professor Inglis thinks that power can be developed by one study for transfer to another.

Harry B. Marsh of the Springfield Technical High School was reelected president. Prof. Robert E. Bruce of Boston University was reelected vice-president and Harold B. Garland of the High School of Commerce, Boston, was reelected treasurer. George J. Hopkins of Manchester, N. H., and Miss Annie W. Mulcahy of the East Boston High School were elected to the council.

STEPS ARE TAKEN FOR FARMERS' EXCHANGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Plans for a farmers' exchange to include rural organizations throughout New England were discussed at a meeting of representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture and officials of the Eastern States Exposition, here yesterday. Official approval of the plan was given by the executive board of the exposition and a campaign to acquaint farmers throughout New England of the project is to start at once.

Agencies acting as farmers' exchanges on a scale somewhat modified from the basis on which the exposition proposes to operate, and now in existence, may be absorbed by the larger organization. Among them are the Farmers' Union of Maine, the Vermont Cow-Testing Association and the Rhode Island Market Gardeners' Association. They will not lose their identity, but will be a part of the merger which is expected to have all the force which its size should give it.

In the meanwhile the members of the field department are presenting the merger idea throughout New England. Howard W. Selby will go to Middletown, Ct., today to address the Middlesex County Farm Bureau and John A. Scheuerle will go to Keene, N. H., to speak to the Cheshire County Farm Bureau.

CONSUMERS LEAGUE URGES FOOD SAVING

Massachusetts Organization, Whose Activities Are Largely Centered in Inspection Work, Issues a Message to the People

The necessity of conserving foods as a means of helping the Government win the war and of preventing want in the United States is the message of the Consumers League of Massachusetts, an organization which usually limits its activities to the work of bringing up the standards of restaurants, bakeries and garment-making shops. The league, through one of its workers, has been aiding the Government in its work of listing shops whose owners seek contracts for the manufacture of army clothing. Its latest effort is to help the Government by asking people to save foods.

The importance of saving every particle of fat for the munition factories is urged upon clubwomen in the State by the league. This message, incorporated in a general plan for the conservation of foods appears in the latest issue of the publication of the Federation of Women's Clubs. It is the joint word of the federation and of the food committee of the league combining in an effort to get clubwomen to ask all with whom they come in contact to save wheat and meat, and abandon the custom of making candy at home.

After sounding a warning against the waste of fats in homes, it is explained that fats should be carefully saved and sold to soap factories. Glycerine is a by-product in the process of making soap, and this goes to the chemists to be made into explosives. This saving is urged as a war measure.

The chief activities of the Consumers League are the inspection of bakeries and restaurants, and giving to each one which meets the standard of cleanliness a placard announcing that the place is approved; the inspection of garment factories, and the work of securing reasonable working hours for girls and women. The label of the league is allowed to all garment and clothing makers whose rooms are light, free from dampness, ventilated and generally attractive to workers. Lately some of its workers have become interested in the conservation of food, but the league itself has never engaged in work along that line. The league's December message on conservation of foods is the work of the food committee.

The message reads in part: "Each club in the federation shall consider the subject of proper food a vital one. Impress upon the families that, if there is to be enough of the right kinds of foods, no one must eat too much wheat, sugar, fat and meat. The shortage of sugar has given emphasis to the fact that if we do not exercise self-denial in the use of some foods we shall finally have to do without them entirely. There are still many who are using sugar and wheat in frostings and home-made candy. It makes no difference whether cakes and candies are made at home or purchased outside, for their manufacture requires sugar."

Miss Mary C. Wiggins, executive secretary of the organization, is acting as an inspector of factories and workshops whose owners bid for clothing contracts with the United States Government. Her work has so far saved Mrs. Florence Kelley, secretary of the Board of Control of Labor Standards in Army Clothing, the expense of sending an inspector to Boston from New York City. Miss Wiggins' work consists of inspecting factories and recommending such as come up to the board's requirements.

The regular inspector employed by

the organization is Miss Lela Brown of Boston, who has just completed a survey of bakeries and restaurants in Springfield. Those approved have been given placards which assure patrons that the food is prepared under the right conditions. Miss Brown is a graduate of Simmons College, where she specialized in social welfare work. Early next month the league will have what it will call a "restaurant day," when a special display of notices will be made in restaurants approved. The work of bringing up the standard of cleanliness of bakeries has received the cooperation of owners and boards of health almost without opposition.

PLANNING TO KEEP LIQUOR FROM TROOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A conference was held yesterday between United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy and proprietors and managers of about 50 of the leading hotels and restaurants in this city, to discuss plans for the strict enforcement of the federal law which forbids men in the uniform of the United States military and naval service being served intoxicants.

The hotel men were asking as a committee for the Hotel Men's Association, the restaurateurs and foreign organizations of restaurant proprietors. They informed Marshal McCarthy that everything was being done to make it impossible for men in the uniform to get any liquor whatever, and the two organizations stand ready to give every assistance in the enforcement of the liquor section of the national military law.

Marshal McCarthy said there were no complaints against hotel and restaurant proprietors, but that many of the saloons were serving men in uniforms in back rooms, and that there also was a small army of "runners" who for a fee will purchase a bottle of whiskey for a soldier. Every effort, Marshal McCarthy said, will be made to run these men down and to bring them to trial, and every saloon proprietor found serving intoxicants to men in the service will be promptly arrested.

LEADERS EXPECT TO GFT \$200,000 FUND

Although contributions to the Y. W. C. A. War Work Fund at the opening of today's drive amounted to only \$129,528 in New England, leaders in the campaign to raise \$200,000 in this district by the close of the campaign Tuesday, today expressed their confidence that the allotment would be subscribed.

The actual amount raised to date is estimated to be about \$140,000. Boston, up to this morning, contributed \$48,947, leaving \$51,053 still to be raised to reach its quota of \$100,000. The contributions yesterday totaled \$9017.

It was resolved at the meeting in the home of Mrs. Galen Stone, 145 Buckminster Road, yesterday, that the Fisher Hill district assume a quota of \$15,000. There were about 60 women present, and each volunteered to be a hostess at the "hostess room" in the Army Service Club on Boylston Street. Several "drawing room meetings" are being held today.


SUGAR FOR EVERETT RESIDENTS
About 2000 pounds of sugar are to be sold residents of Everett this afternoon at special stations in the six wards selected by Mayor Mullen. The sale will start at 3 o'clock at these stations: Ward 1, Bow Street, opposite Beach Street; Ward 2, Union Street; Ward 3, Ferry Street, opposite Glendale Hall; Ward 4, Main Street, opposite Dyer Avenue; Ward 5, Main Street, opposite West Street; Ward 6, Broadway, opposite Church Street.



Living Up to One's Gifts

There is almost a challenge in the Christmas gift which has "importance."

One actually strives to acquire the dignity of living up to an article from Cross.



Motor Vanity Case

Of glazed calfskin in colors, fitted with two gilt boxes with powder and rouge, lip-stick, bottles of cream, 4 face cloths, mirror inside cover.

9 1/2 x 3 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches, gilt fastening, \$16.75

Initials stamped on case, free of charge.



Mahogany Furniture

SERVICE WAGON, of solid mahogany, with removable top tray; rubber-tired wheels. \$36.75

Others in French grey and ivory-white enamel, or mahogany, from \$23.75 to \$47.00.

Royal Worcesterware Chocolate Set, extra \$24.00



Cross Gloves

Men's gray mocha gloves, medium and heavy weight, unlined, one clasp. . . \$3.00

Same, with knitted lining. \$4.00

Buckskin gloves, unlined, one clasp. . \$3.50

Tan English washable capskin gloves, hand sewn, one button. \$2.75

Women's tan cape skin gloves, one clasp \$2.00

Same, with knitted lining. \$3.50

Cross Merchandise Certificate—made to any amount—permits recipient to make own selection. (Redeemable at our London store.)



"Windsor" Bag

For men, of tan English grained hide, box body, reinforced corners, linen lining, one long inside pocket, one elastic pocket, gilt fastening and lock. Size 16-18-20 inches. \$24.00, \$26.00, \$28.00

Initials on bag without charge.




Cross Toilet Case

"Roll-up" case, water-proof army cloth, 9 1/2 x 6 1/4 inches closed, with 8 standard toilet articles complete. \$12.00

Other Service Articles: Money Belts, Sewing Kits, Metal Mirrors, Bill Folds, Wallets, Leggings, Spurs, Riding Saddles and Bridles.

Our New Illustrated Christmas Catalogue Sent Upon Request.

Mark Cross Company
The World's Greatest Leather Stores
145 Tremont St., Boston
Set Temple Place and Wall St.
400 Fifth Ave., 330 Broadway, New York
80 Regent Street, London



Filene's gloves

A pair of good kid gloves is a very acceptable gift, but a pair of imported gloves with backs beautifully embroidered will call the giver to mind every time they are worn, because she will probably have no others like them.

We have ten thousand pairs of IMPORTED novelty gloves—more than we ever had at any one time before. Every day we hear nice things about the good taste and variety of them. \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.25, \$4.

Plenty of other kinds of good gloves beginning at \$1.25.

(Filene's—mail orders filled—street floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON



Christmas Gifts
Globe-Wernicke
Sectional Bookcases

Made in many styles and at many prices. You will be interested to know more about them and we will be glad to tell you

The Globe-Wernicke Co.
91-93 Federal St., Boston.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

**Do Not
Delay
Your
Holiday
Shopping**

Only 13
More
Shopping
Days to
Christmas

Gifts for Women'

[illegible]

Gifts for Men

[illegible]

Couch Covers	2.50 to 29.00
Electric Desk Lamps	3.50 to 19.00
Portable Floor Lamps	3.50 to 19.00
Brass Andirons	14.00 to 45.00
Brass Andirons	2.00 to 45.00
Brass Bed Sets	1.50 to 27.00
Brass Fire Sets	13.50 to 27.00
Fire Screens	3.50 to 47.00
Golf Clubs	3.50 to 47.00
Military Brushes, Sterling	4.50 to 18.00
Whisk Brooms, Sterling	1.25 to 6.00
Hat Brushes, Sterling	1.25 to 7.00
Shoe Brushes, Sterling	1.25 to 7.00
Knives, Sterling	1.50 to 5.00
Knives, Sterling	1.50 to 5.00
Pen Holders, Sterling	1.25 to 3.00
Combs, Sterling	1.00 to 5.00
Gifts for Soldiers	
Treat Kits	10.00 to 12.00
Socks	85c to 1.00
Underwear	2.95, 3.50, 4.00
Clothing Rolls	4.50 to 15.00
Blankets	4.50 to 15.00
Sleeping Bags	12.00 to 20.00
Canvas Bag	50c to 7.00
Sewing Kits	1.50 to 2.00
Knives	1.50 to 2.00
Knives and Forks	7.00 to 15.00
Watches	25.00 to 30.00
Aluminum Canteens	4.00 to 15.00
Unfitted Toilet Cases	1.25 to 3.50
Military Brushes	50c to 4.00
Toilet Cases and Bags	1.00 to 4.00
Collapsible Wash Bucket	50c to 2.00
Collapsible Wash Basin	50c to 2.00
Men's Belts	5.00 to 15.00
Toilet Kits	5.00 to 15.00
Men's Trench Coats	7.50 to 18.00
Leather Trench Coats	25.00 to 45.00
Puttees in Leather	1.75 to 15.00
Sweaters	75c to 1.50
Wristlets	1.25 to 5.00
Gloves	1.25 to 5.00
Gifts for Misses & Girls	
Cups and Saucers, dozen	2.50 to 7.00
Fancy Plates, dozen	2.50 to 25.00
Trinket Sets	1.50 to 9.00
Book Ends	2.50 to 3.00
Book Ends	2.50 to 3.00
Fontaine Pens	1.00 to 48.00
Pencil Boxes	38c to 1.50
Combs	25c to 75c
Paper Doll Sets	25c to 75c
Wristlets	1.00 to 2.00
Desk Sets	3.50 to 75.00
Monogram Dies	1.50 to 3.50
Picture Frames	75c to 25.00
Note Books	25c to 1.00
Postcard Albums	75c to 3.00
Postcard Albums	75c to 3.00
Card Plates	1.15 to 3.00
Combs	25c to 75c
Jewelry Cleaning Outfits	1.50 to 2.50
Book Ends	25.00 to 15.00
Line-up Pencils	75c to 2.00
Rain Coats	3.95 to 8.75
Rain Caps	1.00 to 2.00
Party Dresses	10.00 to 25.00
Silk Afternoon Dresses	10.00 to 18.50
Serge School Dresses	5.95 to 10.00
Wash Dresses	1.00 to 12.50
White Dresses	3.95 to 12.50
Serge Skirts	2.95 to 6.75
Roomers	2.95 to 6.75
Ice Skates	1.00 to 3.50
Ice Skates	1.00 to 3.50
Snow Shoes	4.00 to 8.00
Roller Skates	1.50 to 3.75
Roller Skates	1.50 to 3.75
Bicycles	30.00 to 35.00
Golf Clubs	1.50 to 1.50
Golf Balls, dozen	12.00 to 18.00
Tennis Rackets	1.50 to 5.00
Tennis Nets	1.50 to 5.00
Ski Poles	2.00 to 3.50
Ski Poles	2.00 to 3.50
Cotton Hose	29c to 3.00
Cashmere Hose	2.95 to 7.50
Mercedized Hose	2.95 to 6.50
Silk Hose	1.25 to 2.25
Silk Socks	65c to 1.00
Cotton Union Suits	1.00 to 1.50
Silk and Wool Union Suits	2.75 to 4.00
Morion Vests and Pants	57c to 1.00
Silk and Wool Vests and Pants	1.75 to 2.75
Printed and Sateen Garters	18c to 8.00
Hair Bow Brocade, five in a box	3.95 to 8.00
Hair Bow Brocade, five in a box	3.95 to 8.00
Holly Red Ribbon, for wreaths	18c to 25.00
Hair Bow Fasteners	2.00 to 25.00
Knitted Tams	1.00 to 1.95
Knitted Tams	1.00 to 1.95
Knitted Tam and Scarf Sets	3.95 to 4.95
Brushed Wool Caps	50c and 60c
Printed and Woven Kindergarten	2.00 to 2.50

Gifts for Boys

Pianists	75c to	\$9.00
Paint Brushes	25c to	1.00
Sport Embroidery Selsoms	25c to	.50
Chaffing Dishes	7.50 to	13.00
Cooking Stoves, Gas	25c to	5.00
Colored Charming Hangers	1.00 to	1.50
Electric Chaffing Dishes	15.00 to	18.00
Electric Cook Stoves	1.00 to	1.50
Brass Jardierines	3.00 to	15.00
Nut Bowls	5.00 to	6.00
Electric Castings	4.00 to	5.00
Electric Trainers	4.25 to	4.50
Electric Tosters	1.50 to	7.00
Electric Stippers	4.00 to	5.00
Roasted Moccasins	1.00 to	1.50
Comfy Felt Slippers	75c to	1.00
Eldersdown Bed Socks	5.00 to	6.00
Giant Glee's	5.00 to	6.00
High-Cut Rubber Boots	6.00 to	7.00
Jersey Leggings to Knee	1.00 to	2.00
Men's Leather Boots	5.00 to	6.00
Men's Leggings with Buckles	2.50 to	3.00
Putty Slipper	2.75 to	3.00
Push-In Boots	2.50 to	3.00
Shoes and Skating Boots	5.00 to	6.00
White Button Boots	4.00 to	6.00
Lace Curtains	4.00 to	60.00
Decorative Lamps	5.00 to	10.00
Cedar Chests	14.00 to	25.00
Table Runners	3.00 to	15.00
Table Covers	3.00 to	15.00
Screens	6.00 to	45.00
Bed Rooms	2.50 to	7.00
Utility Boxes	2.50 to	7.00
Roll Rollers	1.00 to	2.00
Carpa Pillows	1.25 to	2.00
Electric Bondar Lamp	1.50 to	10.00
Glass Candlesticks	2.50 to	6.00
Candle Cakes	1.00 to	2.00
Mosaic and Painted Wood	35c to	6.00
Candle Shades	10c to	10.00
Perfume Bottles, Sterling	50c to	12.00
Perfume Sets, Sterling	1.00 to	12.00
Pen Holders, Sterling	1.25 to	3.00
Pen Holders, Sterling	1.00 to	7.00
Writing Urns, Sterling	1.00 to	10.00
Tin Set, Sterling	10.00 to	37.00
Bottle Sets, Sterling	1.00 to	10.00
Toilet Sets, Sterling	1.25 to	5.00
Thimble Sets, Sterling	1.00 to	2.00
Washbasin Sets, Sterling	1.00 to	2.00
Book Marks, Sterling	1.00 to	1.00

99	Golf Caps	50c to 1
99	Felt Hats	1.50 to 1
00	Stitched Cloth Hats	1.00 to 2
00	Plush Hats	1.50 to 3
00	Velours Hats	3.95 to 3
00	Sailor Tams	1.25 to 2
00	Fur Hats	2.50 to 2
75	Chinchilla Double Band Poles	1.50 to 1
50	Astrachan Band Poles	1.50 to 1
00	Rubber Sou'westers	
00	Oil Protectors	
00	Gun Trunks	
33	Brush Sweeps	1
00	Brush Hockeys	50c to 1
00	Knit Hockeys	50c to 1
00	Helmets	50c to 1
00	Sets	1.00 to 3
00	Suits and Double Runners	1.00 to 3
00	Trains	12.00 to 22
75	Mezzos	1.00 to 40
50	Ecranor	2.00 to 2
00	Peg Lock Blocks	50c to 1
00	Boats	2.00 to 18
00	Drums	25c to 1
00	Tool Chests	1.00 to 2
00	Pump Engines	1.00 to 2
00	Automobiles	4.00 to 18
00	Wagons	5.00 to 18
00	Kiddle Cars	65c to 18
00	Diapans	2.00 to 2
00	Radiophones	1.75 to 9
00	Theaters	3.00 to 28
00	Soldiers	25.00 to 30
00	Play Snits	2.00 to 6
00	Small Games	
00	Victor Records	75c to 1
00	Talking Machines	15.00 to 100
00	Bugs	
00	Horns	1.50 to 4
00	Xylophones	1.50 to 4
00	Mandolins	2.00 to 2
00	Harpicolas	50c to 1
50	Handlons	5.00 to 35
00	Totals	6.00 to 45
00	Initial Handkerchiefs, all linen	
00	Initial Handkerchiefs, 6 of 6	

Gifts for Boys

Paper Doll Sets	25c to 75c
Decorative Sets	15c to 25c
Dress Doll Sets	35c to 75.00
Monogrammed Dishes	1.50c to 3.00
Monogrammed Cases	1.75c to 25.00
Note Books	25c to 1.00
Christmas Cards	75c to 3.00
Christmas Stockings	15c to 5.00
Card Plates	1.15c to 3.00
Decorative Cases	25c to 2.50
Jewelry Cleaning Outfits	1.50c to 2.50
Decorative Candles	25c to 1.00
A Line-Drive	75c to 2.50
Rain Coats	3.00c to 8.75
Coats	2.50c to 8.95
Party Dresses	10.00 to 22.50
Silk Afternoon Dresses	10.00 to 18.50
Evening Gowns	5.00 to 12.50
Wash Dresses	1.00 to 12.50
Children's Dresses	1.00 to 12.50
Middle and Smocks	1.00 to 3.95
Garage Skirts	2.95 to 6.75
Children's Dresses	2.00 to 6.75
Coats	3.75 to 18.50
Children's Coats	2.00 to 12.50
Toboggans	6.99 to 12.00
Snow Shoes	3.50 to 6.00
Skates	1.50 to 2.50
Basket Balls	4.50 to 6.00
Baseballs	39.00 to 10.50
Golf Clubs	1.50
Adult Bags	1.50
Tool Bags	1.00
Sleeping Bags	12.00 to 18.00
Tennis Rackets	1.50 to 5.00
Baseballs	1.50 to 1.00
Flash Lights	75c to 2.50
Flash Guns	2.00 to 5.00
Skis Poles	1.25
Cotton Hose	29c to 1.15
Wool Hose	30c to 3.50
Sport Hose	35c to 1.00
Wool Socks	35c to 1.00
Silk Hose	1.25 to 1.25
English Merino Hose	75c to 1.25
Wool Socks	1.00 to 1.00
Cotton Union Suits	1.00 to 1.50
Wool Union Suits	1.50 to 2.00
Silk Union Suits	2.75 to 4.00
Cotton Tests and Pants	375c to 70c
Wool Tests and Pants	1.00 to 1.50
Silk and Wool Vests/Pants	1.75 to 2.25
Hair Bow and Sash Ribbons	19c to 39c
Hair Pins	19c to 39c
Holly Red Ribbon, for wreaths	18c to 25c
Hair Bow Fasteners	18c to 25c
Knitted Tams	1.00 to 1.95
Knitted Ties	1.00 to 1.95
Knitted Tam and Scarf Sets	3.95
Brushed Wool Caps	50c and 59c
Wool Caps	25c
Plain and Woven Kindergarten	

Deak Sticks	3.00 to 10.00
Fountain Pens	1.50 to 10.00
Pencil Boxes	30c to 1.50
Posters	15c to 2.00
Box Paper	25c to 1.50
Christmas Stockings	1.50 to 5.00
Blankets	1.00 to 10.00
Iron Stands	1.25 to 100.00
Blankets	1.00 to 4.00
Cups and Saucers, dozen	3.00 to 7.00
Fancy Plates, dozen	2.00 to 25.00
Blankets	1.00 to 10.00
Footballs	1.00 to 3.00
Knives	2.50 to 5.00
Snow	1.00 to 3.00
Roller Skates	75c to 2.75
Baseball Sticks	1.00 to 2.00
Baseball Gloves	50c to 1.50
Baseball Mics	50c to 1.50
Baseball Bats	75c to 75c
Baseballs	50c to 75c
Baseball Footballs	50c to 75c
Pennants, school	75c to 1.50
Boy Scout Knives	1.50
Boy Scout Cook Kits	1.50
Rubber Ponchos	1.50
Arry-All Bags	6.00
Moccasins	6.00
Shoe and Skate Combinations	5.50
Pedometers	5.50
Skis	3.50 to 9.00
Swing	3.50 to 10.00
Scout Axes	1.50
Bicycles	30.00 to 35.00
Tools	1.00 to 1.00
Pocket Flashlights	75c to 3.00
Baseball Bats	1.50 to 2.00
Tether Ball Rackets	1.50
Tether Balls	1.50
Baseball Bats	25c to 1.00
Ski Poles	1.25
Hockey Swings	6.00 to 10.00
Tests	2.50 to 10.00
Jerseys	2.00 to 3.50
T-Shirt	2.00 to 3.50
Archery Bows	75c to 2.50
Archery Arrows	1.00 to 2.50
Baseball Bats	1.50 to 2.00
Basket Balls	3.00 to 10.00
Baseball Bats, pair	1.50 to 2.00
Golf Clubs, each	1.50
Caddy Bags	1.50
Baseball Bats	4.00 to 1.50
Tennis Rackets	1.50 to 5.00
Tennis Nets	1.50 to 5.00
Adjustable Electric Desk	1.50 to 5.00
Lamps	3.50 to 10.00
Lamps	6.00 to 15.00
Electric Floor	5.00 to 15.00
Refrigerators	7.50 to 14.75
Orerators	7.50 to 14.75
Fancy Mixed Norfolk Suits	7.50 to 14.75
Marble	3.00
Bath Robes	2.25 to 7.50
Baseball Bats	1.50 to 2.00

Gifts for Little Folks

[illegible]

Jordan Marsh Company

The Store that is Filled with the Spirit of Christmas

THE WONDERFUL TOY STORE—Bring the children to see all its interesting features. Girls will delight in the "Aisle of Dolls Beautiful."

Third Floor, New Building

GREAT GAINS FOR AMERICA SEEN

Secretary Lane Reports on Secrets Revealed to Chemists Under War Pressure—Greater Country When Peace Comes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"What can you do to serve me?" To that question each individual and each department of the Government must give answer, says Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, in his annual report. "The answer of this department," he states, "is that it has put every agency and activity which it has at the service of those departments more directly concerned with war making. Our metallurgists, chemists, engineers and topographers have found new work at their hands. The homesteaders and the miners on the public lands have been released from their obligations if they go into the army or show themselves to be of greater service off their lands than on them. The reclamation service on a million and a quarter acres of irrigated lands and the Indians on a hundred reservations joined in the campaign for more meat and more wheat."

"In this department," continues Mr. Lane, "we have during the past year had a glimpse of the expanding romance of chemical study. We have found adventure in the search for the hidden secrets of petroleum, natural gas, and coal tar, of coal smoke and the refuse from a hundred furnaces and smokestacks. We appear to have suddenly driven into a chemical age, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say that we have suddenly realized that we are in such an age. New explosives, new fertilizers, new sources of power, of food, new materials for construction and destruction, new preservatives of life and new agencies for the sweetening and wholesomeness of life—these are to the credit of the modern chemist, and as a by-product of this war we are to have a higher appreciation of this branch of discovery."

"America has been a wholesaler in raw materials. Our boast has been in the millions of tons of steel or coal or barrels of oil or of feet of lumber that we could produce. We dealt in things of magnitude, that we took greatly as they came out of nature's storehouse, not thinking or not caring how much of any mysterious value they concealed. The chemist finds that nothing is simple; he tears all things apart to find things that are not patent to the eye, and out of the infinitely little and obscure creates a new world of things useful and beautiful. This is the conversion that is going on in America in all fields. We are entering upon the quest for the minor metals, our rarer woods, our select places of beauty and of exceptional climate or fertility. In all the domain of this great country extending from the semitropics across the desert and the most forbidding wastes into the far Arctic we have come to believe that there is no land that is entirely valueless."

"Modern industrialism may be epitomized as power plus iron. We lack neither. It is the unprecedented and the not-to-be-anticipated burden of providing not alone for ourselves, but for nearly all of western Europe and part of Asia and Russia which makes the great demand. For our own needs we have coal and iron and nearly all the rich line of less common minerals in abundance. It sounds most boastful to say that the most paternal of governments, intent upon a dynastic purpose, would hardly have found ways to supply itself more liberally with the fundamentals of the great war industries than has been effected by the quiet searching and working of this free people. And what is true as to minerals is equally true as to the products of the soil."

"But this war is not to be won by the measuring of resources, for if wars were to be so won China possibly would be our only rival. The spirit of the people is the making of the nation, in war as in peace. The extent to which a people can cooperate marks the point of civilization they have reached. Now, the greatest outstanding fact of the past year, as clearly shown in the work of this department alone, is that under the crystallizing influence of a common danger and under the inspiring impulse of a common purpose, Americans are quick to come together."

"Men are already thinking of the greater America that they believe to be coming when the war is done. We are in this war as the trustees of social and political ideals, most of them unformed, even embryonic, and these we

hope to realize through the strength of the nation. Our nationalism, intense, virile, and of the fighting kind, is a part of the machinery through which we are working to make all men our debtors. Our national purpose is to transmute days of dreary work into happier lives—for ourselves first and for all others in their time. This is the large view, the idealistic view, if you please, of America's mission. It is the subconscious philosophy of all our history—our wars, our public-school system, our conservation schemes, our enterprise."

FRATERNAL ORDER ECONOMY URGED

Food Administrator Asks That Dinners Be Arranged to Take Place of Regular Meal

Fraternal orders throughout Massachusetts were sent letters from Henry B. Endicott, Massachusetts Food Administrator, today, urging them to observe war-time economy in their dinners and social exercises. The letter follows:

"May I recommend to you that an important food economy may be accomplished if, first and foremost, lunches, suppers, collations or banquets are arranged so as to take the place of a regular meal of the members, and not constitute a fourth meal for the day; secondly, that the following three rules be observed:

"1. That on Tuesday and Friday no meat (including poultry) should be served at lunches, suppers, collations or banquets, and that on other days no beef, mutton or pork—that is, no meat excepting chicken or poultry—should be served."

"2. That no bread, rolls or crackers made wholly of white flour be served at these occasions on any day of the week."

"3. That the amount of sugar used either for cake, or in other ways, be strictly limited."

"I request that these recommendations be given publicity in your notices to your members, and also that you will read this letter at one of your meetings. By aiding in this work you may feel sure that you are doing valuable service in the saving of food for those who are fighting for us and for the successful winning of the war."

MIDDLESEX COUNTY FARM BUREAU MEETS

CONCORD, Mass.—At the annual meeting of the Middlesex County Farm Bureau, N. I. Bowditch of Framingham was reelected president, L. W. Dean of Waltham vice president, Gordon Hutchins of Concord, secretary, and C. B. Willard of Waltham, treasurer. Mr. Bowditch and Mrs. Mary A. Nash of Cambridge are members of the advisory board. Mrs. J. J. Storror was reelected chairman of the woman's council. Other members of the woman's council are Mrs. F. I. Cooper, Wayland; Miss Alice M. Howard, Littleton Common; Mrs. S. A. Chevalier, Holliston; Mrs. Edwin S. Miller, Wakefield; Mrs. L. P. Richardson, Pepperell; Mrs. H. F. Thompson, Arlington.

Seventy-eight members sat down to the "Grown-in-Middlesex County" luncheon served by the Colonial Inn. A poem on the Middlesex County farmer was read by E. F. Dickinson of Billerica. A nominating committee was appointed for next year consisting of H. F. Thompson, Arlington; W. H. Teney, Acton; Stephen W. Sabine, Gorton; A. W. Coburn, Dracut; Miss Anna Murphy, Framingham.

FARMERS DEMAND BASIC LAW CHANGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—What the farmers of Arkansas will expect of the new constitution to be drafted by the convention which will convene in July, 1918, is outlined by J. E. Rogers, president of the Arkansas Farmers Union. The planks the union will ask for, according to Mr. Rogers, are: A workable initiative and referendum, giving the people more power than the present constitutional amendment; a state rural credits system, as outlined by the last session of the Legislature; a graduated land tax to force the sale of great tracts of land now held by timber companies and foreign investors; guarantee of bank deposits under a fair plan; state collection of school and road taxes, instead of the present district system; lowering of the contract rate of interest from 10 to 6 per cent; levying of a 3 per cent tax on oil, gas, lumber and other natural resources, to apply toward the general revenue of the State, thereby reducing taxes on land.

YEAR'S CROPS BIG; HUGE NEEDS AHEAD

Secretary Houston Reports Large Agricultural Returns, but Says Even Greater Will Be Required in the Coming Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reviewing the progress of the campaigns for increased production to meet war demand conditions, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, in his annual report states that the farmers of the nation, patriotically responding to the appeals of agricultural and other agencies, have produced more than 5,500,000,000 bushels of cereal food crops—exceeding by 1,000,000,000 bushels the five-year average for cereals—record crops of Irish potatoes and sweet potatoes, large crops of beans and sugar beets, and an unusually large crop of perishables. Authentic figures for meat, poultry, dairy products, and vegetable oils are not available for 1917, but rough estimates indicate that the quantity for the year is slightly greater than for either 1916 or 1915 and exceeds the five-year average by two or three billion pounds.

It must be borne in mind, however, the Secretary says, that the 1917 cereal crops are 199,000,000 bushels below the yield of 1915; that the carry-over of cereals from last year was much below the normal; that the percentage of soft corn of the 1917 crop—which can not be used for food—is unusually high; and that, with the destruction of live stock in Europe and the great demands from there for meats and fats, with consequent greatly increased exports from the country, the supply of meats and fats will not be adequate to meet the domestic needs and those of the nations with which we are cooperating.

"That the farmers of the nation have generously responded to the appeals for increased production, and that much has already been done to insure a large supply of food and feedstuffs, justifies no let down in their activities or in those of all agricultural agencies," the Secretary says. "On the contrary, even greater efforts must be put forth in the coming months, if we are to meet satisfactorily the domestic demands and the needs of the nations with which we are associated in this struggle. There must be no breakdown on the farms, no failure of foods, feedstuffs, or clothing. I can not emphasize too strongly the urgent necessity of doing everything possible to bring about a still further increase in the production of all essential commodities particularly of the staple crops and live stock."

"Reports made to the Bureau of Crop Estimates in August, before the campaign for increased acreages was well under way, indicated an intention on the part of farmers to increase their sowing of winter wheat by about 10 per cent, and of rye by about 3 per cent. If these intentions are realized, it will result in the planting of 44,000,000 acres of wheat and about 4,340,000 acres of rye. Reports received since August are to the effect that the fall-sown acreage of these two crops has been increased in nearly every State."

Nation-wide campaigns to increase the meat supply are in progress, the report shows. As hogs and poultry yield the quickest returns, urgent efforts are being made to increase their production. An appropriation of \$4,348,400 was made by the Food Production Act for the further development of the extension service of the department. By the end of October more than 1600 emergency demonstration agents, men and women, had been appointed, mak-

ing a total of approximately 5000 cooperative extension workers, including the specialists performing extension work, employed through both state and federal regular and emergency funds. This number will be further increased as soon as men and women with the requisite training and experience can be secured, says Secretary Houston. There are now 2000 county agents. About 1300, state, district, county and urban women home demonstration agents are employed. When the plans are fully developed, there will be at least one demonstration agent—possibly two, a man and a woman—in nearly every agricultural county in the nation, and a woman in each of the large cities of the country to give advice regarding the production, conservation and utilization of food products.

The work of the Bureau of Markets has been greatly expanded to meet an unusual situation in marketing activities. The news services for fruits and vegetables and for live stock and meats were still further developed and were extended to include hay, grain and seeds and dairy and poultry products.

The report describes the efforts of the departments of agriculture and labor and other agencies to assist in dealing with the farm-labor situation. Many of the bureaus of the department have rendered and are rendering definite assistance to the War and Navy departments and other branches of the Government in connection with war problems.

Reporting on the operation of the new Federal Aid Road Act, the secretary states that the most significant results thus far have been the enactment by a number of state legislatures of effective road laws. All the states have assented to the provisions of the act—42 by their legislatures and six by their governors.

Progress has been made in putting into effect the Grain Standards Act, the Secretary reports, and the work is now on a very satisfactory basis. Thirty-five supervision districts with as many central headquarters have been fully equipped for the task. Forty-one supervisors, 10 assistant supervisors, 80 grain samplers, together with the necessary clerks and other employees, have been appointed and assigned to duty.

FOUR HUNDRED VILLA BANDITS ARE BEATEN

EL PASO, Tex.—Four hundred Villista bandits, commanded by Martinez Lopez, have been beaten in a battle with government troops under General Murguia at Santa Clara Canyon, and Hipolito Villa, brother of the bandit chief, killed, according to an official statement issued from Juarez military headquarters today. Villista sources here denied that Hipolito Villa was killed.

BRAVAS HAD BEEN DEPORTED

Notices to report at the local exemption board for examination for service in the national army were received at the local United States Immigration station today for a dozen Cape Verde Island negroes, who registered June 5 while detained as illiterates at the Long Wharf detention pen. Since that time they have been deported. The notices will be returned to the War Department, with explanatory letters from Henry J. Skeffington, local commissioner of immigration.

ELECTRIC SIGN OWNERS WARNED

Although many electric signs have been stopped since the order to conserve fuel by curtailing unnecessary use of electricity was sent out by James J. Storror, Massachusetts Fuel Administrator, several large signs have been illuminated during the barred hours and attention of the owners of these has been called to the Fuel Administrator's order. An additional statement was sent to electric sign users yesterday.

CONGRESS ADOPTS WAR RESOLUTION

(Continued from page one)

garian Government and to bring the conflict to a successful termination, all the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.

"Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, said that as a Socialist he would be compelled to do so. "In matters of war," he declared, "I am a teetotaler." Continuing, he pointed out "the danger of blindly following an established precedent."

"Had there been a majority of Socialists in Europe in 1914 there would have been no war. My vote against a declaration of war with Austria-Hungary on Serbia, which, chronologically speaking, was the beginning of the war," he said. He then proceeded into a dissertation upon the horrors of war, emphasizing the paramount necessity of settling all international disputes through arbitration. He took time to condemn French Premier Clemenceau, predicting that he would not last longer than the Bolsheviks, because he came forward with the slogan, "We will fight until victory," without defining what that victory is. He then declared that the President had made an "attempt" to define victory.

Representative Chandler replied to Mr. London by declaring there was no tenet in the doctrine of socialism which denounces war. Representative Chandler said:

"It is a peculiar thing, to the discredit of the courage of my colleague (speaking of Mr. London), that Mr. Kereansky, who is the greatest, at least the most remarkable, man that has grown out of the world struggle—a man celebrated in socialism in Russia—has repeatedly gone into the trenches, telling his fellow Socialists that if they did not crush Germany, Germany would crush them. He has advocated war." Representative Chandler pointed out Viviani and other European leaders as Socialists who are wholeheartedly supporting their country in the winning of the war.

"The only disloyal socialism in the world is that led by Mr. London and Morris Hilquit," concluded Representative Chandler.

Others scored the sentiments expressed by Mr. London, and Mr. Quinn of Mississippi asserted that in many sections of the country "such unpatriotic utterances would not be tolerated."

Every man who did not vote, except Mr. London, sent in word that could be present he would cast his vote for the declaration.

Congressmen speaking in behalf of the resolution were Messrs. Flood, Foss, Harrison of Mississippi, McCormick, Linthicum, Gillett, Shackelford, Lenroot, Chandler, Sabath, Townner, Meeker, Borland, Powers, Siegel, Dyer, Osborne, Quinn, Heflin, Cooper and Timberlake, and Miss Rankin.

All speaking for the resolution except Mr. London of New York Answered When He Sought to Explain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—By a vote of 363 to 1, the House on Friday went on record in favor of the declaration of

a state of war between the United States and Austria-Hungary. The only opposing vote was cast by Representative London of New York.

It was hoped by House leaders to rival the Senate vote and declare unanimously for the war declaration until Representative London declared that he would be compelled to cast a dissenting vote. He said that as a Socialist he would be compelled to do so. "In matters of war," he declared, "I am a teetotaler." Continuing, he pointed out "the danger of blindly following an established precedent."

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pressed their confidence in the President and their intention to follow his leadership by expediting all legislation recommended by him as necessary for the successful prosecution of the war.

Many Republicans expressed their desire to include Turkey and Bulgaria as enemies of the United States, but expressed their willingness to await further word from the White House before taking any action.

ADMIRAL PEARY ON AVIATION PROGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MIAMI, Fla.—Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary addressed the Atlantic Deep-sea Waterways Convention here recently. He told of the strides that this branch of the service had made in the past few years, and said in part:

"Every coast line is an obstacle to international commerce because of unavoidable transferring of freight and passengers from steamers to railroads. With the substitution of aviation carriers this troublesome feature passes, while mountain ranges no longer handicap our movements. Every town and city is a port in the ocean of the air. Every road is a straight line between points."

In tracing the growth of aviation, Admiral Peary pointed out that whereas, three years ago aeroplanes were simply the eyes of the army, they could now carry 6000 pounds in addition to their own weight. At first, also, they attacked singly, while now squadrons of 12 and 20 machines fly together.

"It will be but a few months," he predicted, "before airplanes will attack in battalions of 500 and 1000 machines."

"Aerial attacks on Paris do not pay now," he continued. "Microphones can detect the hum of propellers 30 miles away. French anti-aircraft guns throw shells six miles into the air."

POST OFFICE BILLS ASK FOR \$330,000,000

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House Post Office Committee has reported out the annual Post Office Appropriation Bill, aggregating \$333,000,000 and including a new item of \$1,200,000 to censor foreign mails.

The committee has added to the usual appropriation for transportation of foreign mails \$2,000,000, making a total of \$3,200,000 in order to maintain the facilities built up for service in connection with the American expeditionary forces abroad.

The bill carries no appropriation for pneumatic tube service. The censorship of foreign mails is to be conducted under authority already given by Congress.

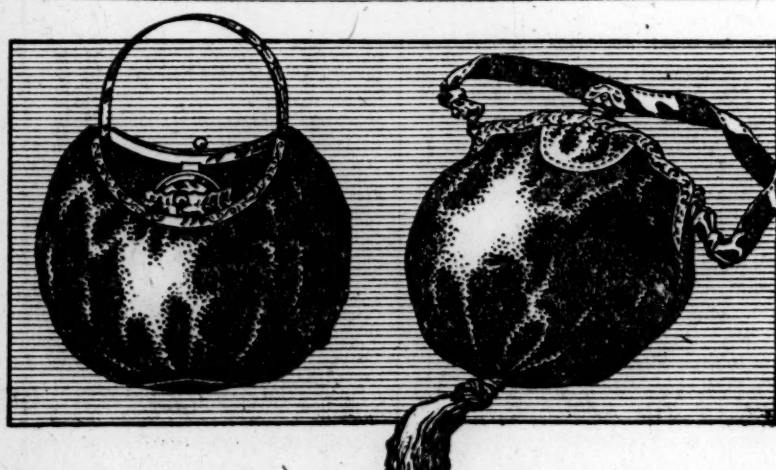
A Gift Shop With Individuality

Is it not true that some stores develop an individuality which customers perhaps unthinkingly come to recognize as individual traits and characteristics?

We want our customers to think of this establishment not only as an organization, but as a friend, always ready and willing to serve to the best of its ability—as we still have occasionally some wonderful pieces coming from Russia, and a gift (whether expensive or not) coming from the Russian Importing Co. is doubly appreciated by the recipient.

You will find here an unlimited array of gifts in Silverware, Jewelry, Antique and Modern—Copper and Brass—Embroidered Linens, Crashes and Hand-made Laces—Toys.

Russian Importing Company
452 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON
ESTABLISHED 1903



Christmas Bags at STOWELL'S

Many novel and attractive bags are on display in the Stowell store. Both bags illustrated are of Chiffon Velvet.

On left is the "Patria" Bag, exclusive at Stowell's. Fitted with mirror and change purse. In black, blue, green, brown, taupe, purple and changeable colors. \$3.00.

On right, bag of special value, with frame in either green gold or oxidized silver finish. Fancy silk lining with mirror and change purse. Colors—black, blue, brown and purple. \$5.00.

Beaded silk bags of beautiful design and color. \$7.50—\$50.

Knitting Bags in Velvet and Silk. \$3.50—\$10.

A. Stowell & Co. Inc.
24 Winter St., Boston, Mass.
Jewellers for 95 Years.

Do You Realize that the Lighting Fixture is a most—if not THE most—important feature in the furnishing of a room?

Pettingell-Andrews Company

DO your Lighting Fixtures harmonize with the other furnishings in your home?

Comfort and convenience, the keynotes of the modern living room illustrated above, are tastefully emphasized by the selection of appropriate lighting fixtures. These designs, and an extensive variety of other effective ideas, are included in the remarkable display of moderate priced electric lighting fixtures in our Studios.

THAT interesting table in your living room may indicate your possession of a discriminating taste for fine furniture. The Oriental rug near it may also emphasize the character of the judgment you used in furnishing your home.

BUT how about the electric lighting fixtures? Do they harmonize with their surroundings?

OR are they the sort that might be excusable under some conditions but are entirely out of place in your home?

LOOK at them critically. We have known cases where people who would be horrified at the thought of wearing tan shoes with evening clothes, have thoughtlessly permitted the presence of lighting fixtures that were equally inappropriate.

So many of our customers have expressed their pleasure in such enthusiastic terms, as a result of the replacement of old lighting fixtures with new and more appropriate ones, that we are making a special offer to stimulate the desire of others for a demonstration that will prove beyond question our contention that the lighting fixture is a most—if not the most—important feature in the furnishing of a room. Without charge we will install a new lighting fixture in any one room of your house for ten days' trial. Further information on request.

PETTINGELL-ANDREWS COMPANY
ON THE SITE OF THE BOSTON TEA PARTY
Corner Pearl Street and Atlantic Avenue, Boston
3 Minutes from South Station

INCLUDE ALL FOES, INSISTS MR. LODGE

Massachusetts Senator, While
Deferring to Wishes of Presi-
dent, Urges Cause for Waging
War on Germany's Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the discussion of the war resolution immediately following the statement of Senator Stone, Senator Lodge presented his reasons why he believed Bulgaria and Turkey should be included in the declaration. He said:

"Mr. President, this resolution comes to the Senate with the unanimous recorded vote of the Committee on Foreign Relations. I trust that the Senate will pass it with like unanimity upon the record. The committee has framed this resolution in the simplest possible form, following the model of the declaration of war against Germany. Owing to the fact that Austria-Hungary has already severed relations with this country, there are no preliminaries and there is no need of adding anything to the excellent and complete statement of the chairman of the committee, which shows once for all the necessity and importance of this action.

"But, Mr. President, many senators—if I may judge from those who have spoken to me I should say the majority of senators—have felt that Bulgaria and Turkey might well meet the same action that we are now taking with regard to Austria-Hungary. The executive, the President, and the State Department feel, however, that action in regard to Turkey and Bulgaria should not be taken at this time. So far as I am concerned, therefore, no amendment looking to such result will be prepared, and I hope no amendment will be prepared at this moment by anyone.

"In taking these grave steps of declarations of war, it is essential that we should act with entire unity. There ought to be no division on such a question as that. Therefore I trust that no amendment will be pressed at this time looking to a declaration of war against the other allies of Germany; but I think it not unsuitable that I should state very briefly the reasons for the feeling which I, for one, entertain, that we ought to include Turkey and Bulgaria in the same declaration of war which we are about to make against Austria-Hungary.

"The President said in his message: 'The same logic would lead also to a declaration of war against Turkey and Bulgaria. They also are the tools of Germany, but they are mere tools, and do not yet stand in the direct path of our necessary action. We shall go wherever the necessities of this war carry us, but it seems to me that we should go only where immediate and practical considerations lead us, and not heed any others.'

"Therefore, it is not necessary to argue that Bulgaria and Turkey stand on the same ground logically as Austria-Hungary. The President's objection to action is that there is no practical necessity for a declaration of war against them at this time. I think technically a case could be made in regard to Turkey, for if I am correctly informed, and if the dispatches in the newspapers are accurate, Turkish troops are now being employed on the Italian front, where we may be called upon to take part at any moment; and if we should be called upon to take part, we should be in the strange position of having our soldiers or our aviators engaged in conflict with Turkish soldiers while we are at peace with Turkey.

"But, Mr. President, admitting, on the question of the practical necessity, that there is none at this moment, the principal argument against action—and I think I have considered them all—the only one that appears to me to have any real weight—is the danger to American life and property in Turkey. I hope that due warning will be given to those Americans in Turkey, because we certainly do not wish to have their names added to the long list of Turkish massacres. But as a matter of fact, notice of the most efficient kind has really been given, for we have no diplomatic relations with Turkey at the present time, and our consuls have been withdrawn. Those who have remained after such action by the government of course do so at their own risk, for a declaration of war cannot be decided on the question of the danger to which citizens of the country have voluntarily exposed themselves. The situation in Turkey, however, has this peculiar character—that the American citizens there are chiefly missionaries or men and women engaged in educational work. They have done great work in



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph © Underwood & Underwood
Senator Henry Cabot Lodge
Who advocated the inclusion of Turkey and Bulgaria in the latest declaration of war by the United States

years past, and the fame of Roberts College is world wide. This fact seems to me to be the only serious objection to the declaration of war.

"I wish now very briefly to give the reasons why many of us entertain the belief that immediate action should be taken in regard to both Bulgaria and Turkey. I speak of Bulgaria first. We do not touch Bulgaria in the military sense at all. We have many Bulgarians in this country, and there is certainly no feeling of hostility to the Bulgarian people. The King of Bulgaria, or the Tzar of the Bulgars, if that is the more proper title, is probably the instrument that has been used to bring Bulgaria into alliance with Germany. He need not long detain us, but I may say in passing that I think it would be difficult to find in history a meaner or baser figure than the present sovereign of Bulgaria. He is said not even to have the one quality which is usually attributed to petty tyrants, the one redeeming virtue of personal courage.

"But, Mr. President, Bulgaria, as the President of the United States has said very justly and truly, is the mere tool of Germany. This tool of Germany has a legation in this city at this moment. The officers of that legation, if they are friendly to us and to the cause of the Allies, are traitors to their own country and to their own allies, and if they are true to their own Government and their own ally, Germany, then it is a legation representing Germany and her allies in the capital of the United States.

"I would for one like to see this legation removed. The President, I repeat, said Bulgaria is the mere tool of Germany. I grant it, but the only way to deal with an obnoxious tool is either to break the tool or paralyze the arm that wields it.

"It is a dream, in my judgment, to think that we can either detach Turkey or Bulgaria from the German alliance. It is as much of a dream as that which seems to have had some currency that we could detach Austria-Hungary. Nothing is gained by our maintaining a nominal peace with any of them. This is my view in regard to Bulgaria.

"I now come to Turkey. We have, as I have already said, the possibility of meeting Turkish soldiers in the field. They are actually operating on the front. As the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Stone) has pointed out, that front is under the consideration of the international war council of the Allies which has met at Paris, and in which we are represented. The President most wisely has sent a commission to Paris to effect, in that council, a greater unity of the military operations of France, England and Italy.

"They are doing, I have no question, a great and important work, and yet, Mr. President, it seems to me that the foundations of unity must be that all who are fighting Germany should have the same enemies and the same friends. Some of the representatives of the powers who are meeting in that council represent countries engaged in war with Turkey, Bulgaria, Austria-

Armenia has fallen under Russian control and the other Armenians have taken refuge there.

"Such a nation as this, such a Government, I should say, as this, is a curse to modern civilization. My earnest hope is that among the results of the war, which I firmly believe will be a complete victory for the cause of right and freedom—one of the great results may be, will be, the final extinction of the Turkish Empire, in Europe, and I fervently hope that the great city of the Eastern Roman Empire may be so controlled that it will be free, and that the straits will be free to all the nations of the earth, and no longer be needed for corrupt bargains in order that the trade may be held up or allowed to pass at the will of the tyrant who, under one name or another, rules over Turkey.

"I hope that we shall see the places that are sacred, not only to all Christianity, but which are sacred also to the Jewish people, pass forever out of Turkish hands, and that we may no longer behold the Mosque of Omar dominating the city of Jerusalem.

"I should be sorry, Mr. President, indeed, as an American, as a lover of freedom, if, when this war closes and the United States comes with commanding voice to the settlement of the terms of peace, we should appear at that great council of the nations as still the friend of Turkey.

"Now, Mr. President, I close as I began. If we are to make war on Turkey and Bulgaria, and I believe that action is only deferred, we must do it altogether. We must do nothing to embarrass the Executive, in whose hands the conduct of our foreign relations is especially placed, and above all we must act with absolute unity when we take that great step, as we are going to take the great, just and righteous step today, of declaring war upon Austria-Hungary, beginner of the war, ally and tool of Germany."

BEET SUGAR FACTORIES HAVE GOOD SEASON

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The Holly Sugar Company at Huntington Beach and the Santa Ana Sugar Company, which closed down their sugar factories recently on beet slicing, will have paid growers supplying the two mills about \$2,100,000 when they have made final payments, and have paid to laborers in wages during the campaign between \$350,000 and \$400,000. Both plants have had a successful season, says a dispatch to The Express. The Huntington Beach averaged about 1200 tons of beets per day and the Santa Ana about 1100. The former operated 112 days and the latter 106 days.

UTAH TOMATOES ARE ORDERED FOR ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Thirty-six thousand cases of Utah canned tomatoes for use in the United States Army have been ordered by the Government from Utah canners. Various canneries will supply the demand and the tomatoes will be shipped to the depot quartermaster at Omaha, Neb., for distribution to the various units of the army. This is the largest order for Utah tomatoes that has yet been received for army consumption.

NEW YORK WOMEN CONDUCTORS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Nineteen uniformed women have been given positions as street railway conductors on Broadway, filling the places of enlisted men in the New York Railway Company's service.

MOVE TO EXEMPT LOYAL SUBJECTS

Representative Sabath Seeks to
Save Aliens Technically Under
Austrian Domination From
Operation of Enemy Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Sabath on Friday introduced in the House a resolution asking that all Bohemians, Moravians, Slovaks, Ruthenians, Poles, Serbs, Croatsians, Slovenes, Italians and Rumanians residing in the United States, who technically are Austrian subjects where they have not already become naturalized, be exempted from classification as enemy aliens. He points out that these people have been subjugated by Austria without their consent and against their will, and have sought the shelter and protection of the United States. That they are loyal, the resolution states, is evidenced by the fact that they have sided with the United States in the war and have espoused the allied cause by enlisting in large numbers with the United States forces.

The resolution calls attention to the fact that these peoples are technically subjects of Austria-Hungary, a status which is beyond their control and wishes. The resolution also asks that persons of these nationalities be allowed to serve with the United States military forces and be subject to the selective service law.

In a statement in the Senate on Friday Senator Knox of Pennsylvania said that much concern is evidenced all over the country over the need for discrimination in the case of the large numbers of subjects of the dual monarchy who will, with the declaration of war against Austria, find themselves classed as alien enemies, although they would be considered liable to capital punishment if apprehended by the authorities of the Central Powers for refusing to join the Austrian Army and for aiding the United States. This concerns not only people serving in the American Army, but civilians who showed sympathy toward the United States and the Allies.

It appears that Austrian and German secret agents have approached natives of Austria with various threats if they continued to remain loyal to the United States, and in individual

cases of refusal attempts were made by agents of the Central Powers to make the United States Government suspicious as to the loyalty of these unfortunates, hoping that trouble caused by false accusations might antagonize these people to the United States. This is in keeping with the German system of propaganda all over the world.

It was pointed out by Senator Knox that Austria-Hungary is a monarchy of neither racial nor national character, and that consequently the strictest discrimination must be made when it comes to a decision as to the loyalty of a subject of the dual monarchy.

This can be done only by amending the President's proclamation of April 6, 1917, according to which every native, denizen, citizen, etc., of the country at war with the United States is declared an alien enemy and consequently restricted, detained, etc., for the duration of the war. It is believed that it should be left to the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice to make exemptions as regards the enforcement of the alien enemy acts in individual cases where loyalty to the United States is unquestionable, as is the case in the great majority of the non-Teutonic races under Austro-Hungarian jurisdiction, for these races are noted for their antagonism to German and Austrian tyranny. There is no doubt that a sense of justice will prevail in affording such aliens the utmost protection.

HIGH EXPLOSIVES TO BE GUARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Steps have been taken by Governor Williams to protect high explosives stored in this State from theft by pro-Germans or labor agitators. The Governor, who has been designated by the Federal Government to take charge of the problem of guarding explosives in Oklahoma, will seek the assistance of local councils of defense in guarding explosives. He will also ask industrial concerns having stores of nitro-glycerine or other explosives in charge to employ guards to protect the storehouses day and night.

On account of the great oil fields in Oklahoma there is a large amount of high explosives in the State. Recently at Tulsa enough nitro-glycerine was stolen from an oil company there to raise the entire city. This caused Tulsa authorities to take special precautions to guard all storehouses.

MORE SHIPS STILL THE GREAT NEED

Senator Hitchcock Impresses the
Necessity of Speed and Efficiency
in Overcoming the
Losses Caused by Submarines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Speaking in support of the joint resolution on Friday, Senator Hitchcock said that of more importance than any declaration of war on Austria-Hungary, Turkey or Bulgaria, is the unquestioned fact that the supreme enemy, the German Empire, is still unbeaten and in possession of large parts of the countries with which the United States is now allied. Many senators are in agreement that the German menace is as great as ever, and that this country must be brought to realize all the magnitude of the task before it, if success is to be assured and right is to prevail over might in the future.

The Senate, it developed on Friday, is disposed to hasten the national program for war efficiency, and especially as regards shipping, which is admitted to be at present one of the weakest spots in the position of the Allies. Nothing is gained, it is pointed out, by minimizing the ravages made on allied shipping by the submarine campaign. The wiser policy is to realize the gravity of the situation and hasten, by every possible means, the shipbuilding program of the United States, which has been admittedly slow.

Senator Hitchcock brought to the attention of the Senate a statement made by Lord Charles Beresford on Oct. 1, and which covered the shipping losses of the Allies since the beginning of the war. Lord Beresford's estimate of losses incurred from August, 1914, to Jan. 1, 1918, will total 12,000,000 tons. As against this loss only 5,500,000 tons have been put in commission for the corresponding period, leaving an unbridged gap of 6,500,000 tons. At the same time, the demand for ocean and coastwise transportation is constantly increasing. The United States has a seaworthy tonnage of only 3,720,000, and by the end of 1918, if the war continues, this country will be called upon to supply an army of 1,000,000 men from a base 2000 miles away.

Buy Thrift Stamps, at Postoffices and Banks



EARLY GIFT BUYING THIS CHRISTMAS

A note of preparedness is in the air.

Which accords well with the times for there is much need of **EARLY CHRISTMAS BUYING** this year.

For, while the Paine Furniture Company is optimistic of the future, there is no disputing the unusual conditions governing the manufacture and distribution of nearly all merchandise.

NOW Paine's stocks of gifts are the largest in their history.

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NOW CHRISTMAS GIFTS may be delivered without fail—an important consideration in view of the transportation situation.

Useful gifts of course this Christmas.

Inexpensive too.

The sketch suggests a rare collection of antique furniture just arrived from England.

And—a cordial welcome awaits the visitor.

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SILK HOSE in Black and Plain Colors. Embroidered and in Stripes. \$1.50 Upward.

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Special Attention Is Directed to the
Sale of 1000 Four-in-Hand Ties

in the Finest Quality of Silk and Best Designs
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Useful Holiday Gifts

Hosiery, Spats, Buckles

AND

Boudoir Slippers

Hosiery in All the Leading Shades.
\$1.65 VALUE. SALE PRICE \$1.00
\$1.50 SPATS. SALE PRICE \$1.35
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RHINESTONE, STEEL AND LEATHER BUCKLES

At reduced prices—Very suitable for Christmas Gifts.

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WEBER'S Shoe Parlor, 564 Washington St.

Same Floor with Marston's Lunch Rooms—Jefferson Building—Second Floor
BOSTON

MORE TRAINING CAMPS TO OPEN

Major Flynn, Commanding Harvard R. O. T. C., Proposing for Third Series and Many Are Making Applications

Maj. William F. Flynn, U. S. A., retired, commanding the Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Camp, is making active preparations for the opening of the third series of training camps on Jan. 5. Already many men who are members of the military course are making application for admission to the camp, and Harvard's quota will be 66 men.

These camps will be established in each regular army, national guard and national army division, and the Harvard men will presumably be sent to Camp Devens at Ayer, Mass., which is located the nearest. One camp also will be opened at Ft. Bliss, Tex.; another at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., and a third at Chickamauga, Ga.

Major Flynn states that graduates and undergraduates of Harvard, who will be between 21 and 31 on Jan. 5, 1918, are eligible to apply for admission. Graduates and undergraduates who have not taken the courses of military instruction offered by Harvard are not eligible.

At present Major Flynn is looking over the applications, and classifying them, also investigating the references submitted by each applicant, these being from three responsible citizens who know the applicant. All applications are now in the time for presenting these having expired on Dec. 1.

In making a selection for the camp, such essentials of character as leadership, ability to learn quickly and to instruct others, military appearance, and general suitability will be considered by the commanding general.

Each training camp will have a normal strength of about 440 students, who will be organized into one infantry company and one light artillery company. The camps will be under the supervision of the division commander, who will have in charge the detailing of the commanding officer, and the instructor personnel.

Graduates of the prescribed schools of which Harvard is one, if selected to attend, will be required upon reporting at the school to enlist for the duration of the war. If after completing the prescribed three months' course they are not recommended for commissions, they will be required to remain in service and finish their enlistment. While students, they will receive the pay and allowances of privates, first class, and this will amount to \$30 per month in addition to food, clothes, and quarters.

Men who successfully pass the three months' course and are so recommended will be carried on a list as eligible for appointment as second lieutenant and will be commissioned as vacancies occur in the order of merit determined by their work while attending the camp.

The entire number of graduates and undergraduates to be admitted to this third series of training camps is 2490, and among the New England schools which have earned recognition entitling them to assign a quota are Yale University at New Haven, Conn.; Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.; Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.; Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.; Connecticut State Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn.; the University of Maine at Orono, Me.; the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, Mass.; Rhode Island College at Kingston, R. I.; New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Durham, N. H.; and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge.

The military courses at Harvard are divided into two sections, Military Science I, and Military Science II. Men in the former are those who have had no previous military training, while the members of the second course are juniors and seniors at Harvard who have had previous military study. Lieut. A. Morize of the French instructing staff of military officials is lecturing before each class at Harvard weekly, as is Prof. R. M. Johnston. Subjects of these lectures include "Small Arms Firing," "The Military Policy of the United States" and similar topics. Capt. W. Channing Jr. is instructing cadet officers and non-commissioned officers in the Koehler setting-up exercises, and in many ways the students are being given every possible advantage to increase their knowledge of military subjects.

Major Flynn has issued orders that the letters "R. O. T. C." in bronze should be worn on both sides of the collar of the coat or shirt if the coat is not worn, and in addition to these letters there must also be worn on the collar the letters or insignia of the institution, also in bronze.

More than 1100 men are now participating in military instruction at Harvard, the largest number since the adoption of the course in military training.

Artillery Instruction

Provost Guard Captain and Other Officers Go to Camp Yale

Capt. Ralph C. Harrison of the Provost Guard, will leave Boston on Monday for Camp Yale at New Haven, Conn., where he will receive a week's instruction in the Field Artillery School, which is being conducted there. Officers from various divisions of the Northeastern Department are being sent to this school in groups of about 10 members, and instruction is given in the use of the heavy French guns which have been assembled there, military tactics, and other subjects of value to the officers. The instructors of the school include Major Duont, Capt. William F. Overton,

and British Army Officers, and lectures are an important detail of the course which is designed for artillery officers. During Captain Harrison's absence, Capt. H. L. Whittaker will be in command of the provost guard which is stationed at the South Armory on Irvington Street.

Lieut. Philip L. Caldwell, assistant to Lieut. Lester Watson of the aeronautical department at Northeastern Army headquarters, left Boston last night for New Haven, Conn., where he will assist in establishing an aviation examining board unit. Connecticut applicants for the aviation service will be considered by this board, instead of being sent to the Boston headquarters, as formerly. Another board of a similar nature is to be located in Portland, Me., and candidates for the aviation section of the signal corps from Maine and New Hampshire will be sent there for examination. With the establishment of these two examining boards, which will take care of the applicants from these states, the work of the Boston examining board will be facilitated to a considerable extent.

Lieutenant Watson announces that the fact a man has applied for admission to the aviation section will in no way release him from the draft of Dec. 15. The aviation board will continue to accept applicants after that date.

Capt. Foster Veltenheimer of the signal corps is attending to the duties of Col. Daniel F. Carr of the same department during the latter's absence from his office.

Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, in command of the northeastern department left Boston last night for New York City on a short business trip, being accompanied by his aide, Capt. Joseph O'Hare.

The quartermaster corps is making arrangements for sending 600 men who have signed up to Ft. Slocum, N. Y., on Monday. A special train will leave in the early forenoon from the Huntington Avenue grounds. In order to accommodate applicants for this department, the quartermaster corps office at 25 Huntington Avenue will be open tomorrow from 9 until 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Col. Robert L. Houze, chief of staff at northeastern headquarters, believes that in guarding the barred zones along the Boston waterfront many aliens will be rounded up who have not registered for military service. "This has been the case in New York City," said Colonel Houze, "and if I'm not mistaken similar conditions will be found here. In New York the names of these men who are nothing less than 'slackers' have been published, and this publicity has done much good. Slackers everywhere should be rounded up," said Colonel Houze, "and it's every one's duty to give assistance to the military authorities in this work."

John F. Sullivan, clerk in the northeastern department, has three brothers in military service, one of whom, Charles W. Sullivan, enlisted this week in the navy. Another brother, Lieut. James E. Sullivan, is in the aviation corps in France, and Joseph A. Sullivan is in the commissary branch of the quartermaster corps at Ft. Morrison, Va.

More Than 100 Recruits a Day

More than 100 recruits signed up daily has been the record of the army recruiting station at 3 Tremont Row this week, and Col. Charles W. Taylor is highly pleased with the way volunteers are coming into the service. As Dec. 15 is the last opportunity for volunteering, Colonel Taylor has issued a statement to the effect that all wishing to enlist should be at the recruiting station ready to depart on the afternoon of Dec. 14, as there is certain to be a large party leaving for Ft. Slocum, N. Y.

The navy enlisted 25 men in Boston yesterday. Commander Brady, in charge of enlistments, said yesterday that of the 2260 men wanted for naval aviation work before Feb. 22, none was expected to work in the air. Coppermiths and blacksmiths will go to Bay Shore, L. I., for training.

Marine corps enlistments yesterday numbered 16, and the Polish Army secured five recruits for service in France.

Service Flag for Firemen

In honor of the patriotic service of 68 Boston firemen who have gone to the front, a service flag will be unfurled at fire headquarters' building, Bristol Street, Boston, next Tuesday noon. A parade about the city will precede the flag exercises, led by a detail of sailors from Commonwealth Pier, and a marine band.

The parade will start at 11:45 o'clock from the Mason Street Engine House, and will go over the following route: West Street, Tremont Street, School Street, Washington Street, Dover Street, Harrison Avenue, and Bristol Street. Mayor Curley and members of the City Council and the Public Safety Committee will be special guests of the firemen.

SERVICE TO BE CONTINUED

Trade organizations in Philadelphia protested so strongly against discontinuance of the Philadelphia-New York Steamship service of the Clyde Line, with the steamers Delaware and Pawnee, which was to be effective today, that the line agreed to continue the service until Dec. 15, it was reported here today. The two steamers were to have been transferred to the Boston-New York service of the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., by arrangement with the United States Shipping Board.

CIVIL SERVICE IN PRISONS

DALLAS, Tex.—Civil service examinations for all minor officers and employees of the state prison system probably will be recommended by the penitentiary investigating committee of the state Legislature, says a dispatch to the Dallas News from Huntsville.

BOARD TO OPERATE NEW ENGLAND LINES

General Federal Committee Names Men to Have Charge of Systems South of Canada and East of Troy, N. Y.

In forwarding the plans of the Railway War Board for a unification in operation of the railroads of the United States east of Chicago and north of the Ohio River, the general operating committee in charge of the work had appointed a New England operating committee to take charge of the situation both with regard to the land lines and the coastwise steamship service. The committee is composed of the following: C. L. Bardo of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, B. R. Pollock, of the Boston & Maine, J. L. Truden of the Boston & Albany, J. Howland Gardner of the New England Steamship Company and D. C. Douglas of the Maine Central.

Interstate Commerce Commissioner George W. Anderson stated today that the proposed pooling of New England lines would have no bearing on the passenger or freight rates, and that the hearing on the petition of the New England railroads for additional revenue would continue regardless of the change in methods of operation.

Hereafter locomotives, cars and all other railroad and railroad-owned steamship facilities in New England will be used interchangeably to the end that the highest transportation efficiency possible may be secured for New England and its interests. It is a war measure and one of the things which have come about as a result of the extraordinary conditions. Boston & Maine engines may be seen on New Haven trains or Maine Central engines may be seen on Boston & Albany trains, or vice versa.

The committee will have charge of all railroads in all territory south of the Canadian frontier and east of Troy, Rotterdam, Mechanicville, West Albany, Maybrook and Harlem River, including the New England Steamship Company. It will have complete authority over all equipment, can order all needful diversion and detours of freight and take any other steps to provide New England with the best transportation service. It will cooperate with all public bodies, with the Fuel Administrator, with the Food Administrator, and with the recently established Export Committee, to the end that it may provide the transportation most needed by New England.

The committee will be in practically continuous session in the South Station, Boston. It will have its own organization and office force and will put into effect measures for the immediate relief of congested points and pay particular attention to government freight, fuel and foodstuffs.

The authority for the appointment of this committee comes from the general operating committee of eastern railroads, and the New England committee will report from time to time and make recommendations to the general operating committee of eastern railroads whenever any situation is developed which cannot be adjusted by local treatment.

JUNIOR CLASS PLAY GIVEN AT WELLESLEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. WELLESLEY, Mass.—There will be a second performance of the junior class play tonight, particularly for juniors and their freshman guests. The first performance last night was for the rest of the college to attend. The play is "The Chinese Lantern," by Lawrence Housman, which has been successfully produced at other colleges, although it has never been produced professionally on the American stage.

The Rev. Richard L. Swain of Bridgeport, Conn., will speak at morning chapel on Sunday. J. Lovell Murray, educational secretary of the Student Volunteer Movement, will conduct in Billings Hall at 3:30 an open student volunteer meeting.

There will be a fourth lecture on "Conservation and Regulation" on Tuesday evening under the auspices of the department of economics. At the

Barn, at 7:30 p. m., Prof. Julian L. Coolidge of Harvard will lecture on "The Outstanding Problems of Elementary Geometry." In the geology lecture room, at 7:45 p. m., Prof. Robert De C. Ward of Harvard will speak. On Wednesday Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick of Union Theological Seminary, New York, will speak at the Christian Association meeting at 7:15 p. m. in the chapel. Dean George Hodges of the Episcopal Theological School of Cambridge will preach at morning chapel, Sunday, Dec. 16.

There has been a change in the war relief schedule, owing to the fact that sophomore, junior and senior classes have each voted to spend an hour a week doing concentrated work. Hereafter all work will be done in Agora Society House, which has given the use of its rooms to war relief work for three afternoons of each week.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Blow to Idleness

LOS ANGELES TIMES.—A sheriff in Montana has ordered the card tables removed from all the saloons, clubs and pool halls in his county, justifying his act as a war measure and declaring that when farmers cannot hire men to dig potatoes and when dozens of able-bodied loafers sit around and play cards all day, it is time for stern action. The sheriff's brand of patriotism is the kind that counts.

"Cheats" Days Proposed

WISCONSIN STATE JOURNAL.—Every good American wishes well to the Hoover program for conservation of food. It is necessary to do so, not only that the American people may be properly fed, but also that we may assist our gallant allies who are holding the lines in France while we make ready. No set of people have gone to this Hoover program with a greater bally-hoo than the big hotel proprietors. Meatless Tuesdays and wheatless Wednesdays are the thing in all the hotels. Fine—so far as it goes. But how does it work out in practice in most of them? Ah, that is another matter. To begin with, Mr. Hotel Keeper has assessed a price for bread and butter, and in most cases gives you one tiny roll and one pat of butter. He carefully charges you 10 or 15 cents for it. All of which means a huge profit for him. When he serves you your meat or your fish or your vegetables the portions are much smaller than in the good old days. Are the prices much smaller? Echo answers "They are not!" In most cases they have increased as much as the portions have decreased. The public will be stronger for the hotel plan to conserve food when the managers of those places put in effect some cheats days.

Teaching Patriotism

CHICAGO JOURNAL.—The executive committee of the National Security League has adopted a series of resolutions of which the following is the most important: "Resolved, that as a national necessity and as a war measure, we call upon every board of education, school commissioner and school committee to put into the curriculum of the schools without delay as a part of each day's actual tuition the facts showing why we are at war with Germany, the danger of failure to this country and the duty of every American to support the conduct of the war loyally and by service." Every patriotic citizen should give most emphatic approval to this program, and every school board should hasten to put it into effect.

CHARTERS MUST BE APPROVED

Charters of American and overseas chartering committee of the United States Shipping Board to be effective, according to Welding Ring, chairman of the chartering committee who requests the Boston Chamber of Commerce to impress upon owners and charterers that it is most important that all charters now being carried out or about to be entered into be filed at the office of the chartering committee, Custom House, New York. Vessels will be unable to obtain bunker coal or ship's stores, unless the charters have such approval.

NO DATE SET FOR FINAL DRAFT CALL

Maj. Peck at Camp Devens Says Men of Last 15 Per Cent Will Be Assembled Early in January but Not on the Fifth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Definitive announcement has been made by Maj. G. M. Peck, divisional ordnance officer and press censor, that the final 15 per cent of the first draft quota of some 6000 men, will not be called to service until early in January. Major Peck said that a report that the additional recruits are to be assembled on Jan. 5 was not sanctioned by the divisional officials. "No date has yet been set," he said. "It is a question of equipment. We shall, however, have the men come early in the year, that, and nothing more, is certain yet."

During the past week, several thousand additional recruits have left the camp for other points of duty and training. Over 300 men have arrived at Ft. Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex., where they will enter the aviation training school. These men were from all parts of New England and from eastern New York, and they were taken from various organizations and temporarily assigned to the depot brigade before the transfer was made. Another large detachment has arrived at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., while other men have gone to Camp Gordon at Atlanta, Ga., and to the mechanics school of the quartermaster department at Camp Meigs, Washington, D. C.

Upon the arrival of the forthcoming 15 per cent, the men probably will be assigned to the depot brigade which is the reservoir organization of the division. From this brigade many will no doubt be transferred to fill up the infantry and artillery regiments of the division.

It is thought that Camp Devens may be called upon to send help to Halifax, N. S., if additional aid is required. As the camp has direct communication with the War Department, rapid action upon any order that may be received is assured.

Several Essex County men fared well when the list of non-commissioned officers appointed in A and B companies of the three hundred and second machine-gun battalion was announced.

Five Y. M. C. A. secretaries from this camp are booked for association service in Europe, and they will leave shortly. The men are the Rev. L. C. Wright of Springfield, W. S. Henderson of Holyoke, Louis Provencer of Springfield, Ralph Hayden of New York City, and A. R. Ware of Worcester.

The formal opening of the new officers' clubhouse near the three hundred and second infantry, took place last night, being attended by Brigadier-General Weigel and his staff of officers. The officers appeared in service uniform as ordered in war time.

Dorchester and West Roxbury members of the three hundred and first infantry gave an entertainment on a real stage of their own construction last night. The affair was presented under the direction of Capt. William F. Kent, and it was much enjoyed by the men of the regiment.

Four more national army deserters were brought to the cantonment this morning, having been rounded up by the Bridgeport (Conn.) police officials, who thus far have brought 27 deserters to this camp. The men failed to arrive here with the last 40 per cent

quota, as ordered, having previously failed to answer the call of their local boards. Investigating officers have waived the charge against the men, and have given them another chance to make good as soldiers. They are: Paul Vincent, Bridgeport, Conn.; Francis Fairclough New York City; Francisco Ventigello of Brooklyn, N. Y.; and Oscar Scott Himan of Bridgeport, Conn., and they have been assigned to the depot brigade. By restoring these men to camp, the Bridgeport police officials have added a total of \$1350 to the Police Relief Association.

Private Frank Lyon, an alleged deserter from the one hundred and first infantry, has been sent to Ft. Banks at Winthrop, under military guard.

Lyon was a member of Company M, and before the regiment left for Framingham he received a 24-hour pass. He went to Lowell, and overstaying his leave, he found on his return to camp that his associates had left. He made no report of this to the military officials, but took off his uniform and obtained employment in a machine shop. Here he was taken into custody by the Lowell police officials, who brought him back to camp.

During the last few days 114 alternates have arrived here, one each from New York State and New Hampshire, 57 from Connecticut and 58 from Massachusetts.

Prof. Wesley Rich, associate professor of economics at Wesleyan College, Middletown, Conn., arrived with 25 alternates, all of whom were sent to the sixth company of the depot brigade.

Military authorities here are determined to ascertain all the facts of the case in desertion charges, and today Lieut.-Col. F. W. Stoddard of the three hundred and third heavy field artillery went to Manchester and Nashua, N. H., to investigate the case of Private Simeon Nadeau.

Twenty-four men from various organizations have received transfers to the quartermaster corps, and been assigned to the department of public utilities commanded by Captain Briggs. Five privates have been forwarded to Fort Omaha at Omaha, Neb., to commence a course in the Army Ballroom School.

Seventy second lieutenants attached to the depot brigade here and assigned to the various units, will leave for Jacksonville, Fla., today to attend the National Quartermasters School, U. S. N. A., located there. These men will receive instructions in the various phases of the quartermasters department, and will graduate with the rank of first lieutenant or captain.

Capt. Alexander Thomson of the Foodick Commission, which is endeavoring to free camp vicinities from degrading influences, in an interview today recommends that the city of Boston appoint women police officers to guard against unwholesome conditions. "Women police have been appointed in other large cities near camps and cantonments," he said.

MR. HAGEDORN TO READ

The third and last of the Poet's Recitals for the benefit of the International Institute for Girls in Spain will be given on Monday at 3 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Harry L. Houghton, 176 Commonwealth Avenue, when Hermann Hagedorn will read from his patriotic verse.

EMERSON COLLEGE OF ORATORY

Founder's Day will be celebrated at the Emerson College of Oratory, Boston, tonight, with musical selections, readings and an original play. The exercises will be held in Jacob Sleeper Hall of Boston University and are scheduled to start at 8 p. m.

MAINE RAILROAD NEEDS TAKEN UP

Vice-President Hobbs of the Maine Central Tells Federal and State Commissioners of Revenue Necessities

Revenue necessities of the Maine railroads were under consideration today by the joint federal and state transportation commissions, which are engaged in Boston in hearing the petitions of the New England railroads for increases in passenger and freight rates. Vice-President G. S. Hobbs of the Maine Central, who was on the stand for a few minutes yesterday afternoon, was expected to complete his statement today, and officials of the Bangor & Aroostook were ready to follow at the afternoon session.

Interstate Commerce Commissioner George W. Anderson, who is acting as presiding officer of the hearing, stated that the Vermont railroads would be heard on Monday, those in New Hampshire would be reached on Tuesday, and the Rhode Island lines on Wednesday.

It was also announced yesterday by Chairman A. B. Cleaves of the Maine Public Utilities Commission, that Robert Rantoul, a railroad expert, was preparing a public statement in the interests of the Maine shippers, giving his views of the attitude which the shippers should take in either approving or opposing the rate increases in that State.

The estimated increase in operating expenses of the Maine Central Railroad for 1917 will exceed the estimated increase in operating revenue hoped to be obtained by advances in rates already granted and those proposed, by \$1,157,298, according to testimony of Mr. Hobbs.

SALARY RETURNED TO CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. QUINCY, Mass.—The City Council at its meeting Thursday night accepted the offer of Councilor Lewis Bass to return his year's salary of \$500, the money to be contributed to worthy enterprises that might benefit the city. A communication from Councilor Bass was received, explaining that he had placed the money on deposit at a local bank for this purpose. Councilor Bass was elected in 1916, when no salaries were paid councilors, but a law passed during his term provided for remuneration in the sum of \$500 a year. As he was elected on a no-salary platform, he felt that he ought not to take the pay. At the recent city election, Councilor Bass was reelected for a term of two years.

SALOON LICENSES PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Water and whiskey are brought into unusual conflict with each other in the effort of the Board of Water Supply of this city to prevent the Town Council of Scituate from licensing two saloons within the area to be acquired by condemnation proceedings for a water reservoir. Licenses were granted Nov. 30 to Alfred H. Williams and Joseph Brochu, and the city of Providence now seeks in the Supreme Court to have the action reviewed. The proceedings involve the constitutionality of the statute under which condemnation of the property occupied by the saloons has been sought, and on behalf of the town of Scituate it is argued that the city had no right of possession until Dec. 6, 1917. Counsel for the respondents was allowed until Dec. 20, to file briefs.

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WOMEN'S ALL LINEN Handkerchiefs, Irish hand embroidered initial. Box of six.....	\$2.00	Many others in dainty and exclusive styles. Each.....	12½c up to \$25.00

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MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS, extensive assortments, 25c to \$2.00 each.

Boxes of 3, 6 or a dozen.

CHILDREN'S HANDKERCHIEFS, with initials and cunning embroidery.

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ACCUSED TEACHERS AWAIT DECISION

New York Board of Education
Completes Taking of Testimony—Appeal to Be Taken
in Case of Adverse Findings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The question of the loyalty of certain teachers is still agitating public school circles. Samuel Schmalhausen, A. Henry Schner and Thomas Mufson, accused of "holding views subversive of discipline and of undermining good citizenship in the schools," have had their trial before the high school committee of the Board of Education, and the board will return a final decision on Dec. 12. Meanwhile the three teachers are prepared to appeal if the decision is against them. They can appeal to the new board, which takes office on Jan. 2, to reopen the cases; they can seek a court review, or appeal to the State Commission of Education.

Before the decision of the present board is announced the Federation of Teachers will hold a meeting to pledge the loyalty of those teachers who attend, and the Teachers Union will assemble its supporters for the discussion of "Democracy in Education as a Loyalty Issue." At the latter meeting Prof. Charles A. Beard, who resigned from Columbia in protest against what he deemed to be autocratic methods of university management, will be one of the speakers.

An interesting feature of the trial was the testimony of Hyman Hermann, the Jewish boy, who as a member of Mr. Schmalhausen's class wrote an essay criticizing President Wilson. Mr. Schmalhausen, according to the charges, failed to criticize the letter in a way that would lead the boy to perceive the "gross disloyalty involved in his point of view." It was also charged that Mr. Schmalhausen considered it proper to allow the pupil "to write and read aloud to his classmates similar seditious letters addressed to the President," and that he did not consider it his duty to develop in the students under his control instinctive respect for the President of the United States as such, the Governor, and other federal, state and municipal officers as such.

The boy Hermann, on the stand, said his letter expressed his own thoughts, not gained from any teacher, nor from reading or discussion. He said he read the Evening Mail, the World, Leslie's and Collier's weeklies. Although he had told a school official that his reason for writing the letter was his complete and utter contempt for the United States, he had since experienced a conversion, not because of anybody's influence upon him, but through reading his history of the German people, and he had sent a statement to the class regretting that he had expressed unpatriotic sentiments for which the school had been charged with disloyalty.

Mr. Schmalhausen, it appeared, had not heard of the first letter until two weeks after it was written. The letter was not read in class, but was collected by the head of a department after she had heard others read, exhibiting what she considered to be disloyalty. She took them to the principal, who turned them over to a higher official, and this official later exonerated Mr. Schmalhausen.

Two officials testified that Mr. Schmalhausen had said he would allow such a letter to be read in class a second and third time, but Mr. Schmalhausen denied this.

An official testified that Mr. Schner had said he did not believe in a discussion of patriotism in the schools, and that he would not allow a person in uniform to speak to the students on the ground that it would encourage militarism in the schools. Mr. Schner said he thought patriotism ought to be taught in the schools, that he taught it daily, and denied that he had opposed the right of the Board of Education to introduce military training in the schools.

Mr. Mufson, asked what he would do if in a debate on anarchism in his class the boys favoring anarchism should be getting the better of the argument, refused to answer, claiming that the question was ridiculous, but later he said he would not allow anarchy to be discussed in his classes.

University Defended

President Van Hise Gives Patriotic Record of Wisconsin

MADISON, Wis.—President Charles H. Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin, has made public a letter he sent to President Wilson, replying to the charge made by Assistant Secretary Carl S. Vrooman of the Department of Agriculture that the university had not assumed patriotic leadership in the war. President Van Hise characterizes Mr. Vrooman's statements as "extremely objectionable" and claims that the university has been "so seriously misrepresented" that he felt the matter should be brought to the attention of President Wilson personally. In his letter President Van Hise says:

"When war was declared, April 6, 1917, there was not an instant's hesitation in the decision of the faculty that the university should participate in assisting to carry the war to a successful conclusion. Indeed on April 2 the faculty unanimously passed a resolution authorizing the president of the university and the military administrative committee created at that time, to inaugurate at once a course in intensive military instruction for the training of officers. Another resolution requested the regents to give leave of absence, without prejudice to rank or seniority, to members of the faculty entering the public service for national defense.

"The total number of students who

during the summer were at work in all ways in connection with the war was at least 2450.

"At the opening of the semester 35 men who were members of the university faculty last year had commissions in the army or navy and 17 additional were attending officers' training camps or have been drafted in the national army. The number of the faculty other than those having commissions who before the opening of the autumn semester were giving all or a large part of their time since the outbreak of the war to war work was 94; and many more participated in various directions to a less extent.

"The present semester the war committee of the faculty, temporarily appointed last year, was made permanent for the duration of the war. The faculty and students subscribed to the second Liberty Loan about \$200,000. The Red Cross allotment to the university was fully met. The allotment of \$20,000 for the Y. M. C. A. campaign was oversubscribed.

"The military department this year is continuing vigorously to train young men to enter the army or navy. Additional members of the faculty have been given leave of absence to take up war work; and many others are giving a part of their time to such work.

"Since Mr. Vrooman's statement seems to be especially directed toward the officers of the university, I may say that I gave my entire summer, with the exception of three weeks, to the work of the Food Administration and since the end of the vacation have continued to devote as much time as possible to that service."

Mrs. O'Hare Found Guilty

Verdict of Violation of Espionage Law Returned in Federal Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Western Bureau

BISMARCK, N. D.—Mrs. Kate Richardson O'Hare, who has held every elective national and international office in the gift of the Socialist Party, and who is both associate editor of The Ripsaw, the national Socialist organ, and prominent as an author and lecturer, has been found guilty of violation of the espionage law by a jury verdict in the United States District Court after less than half an hour's deliberation.

The conviction comes in connection with a lecture delivered by Mrs. O'Hare at Bowman, N. D., on July 17, 1917, under the auspices of the local Socialist organization. Judge Wade announced he would defer sentence for a week while he investigates Mrs. O'Hare's activities in other quarters.

Senator La Follette's recent address at the people's peace conference in St. Paul monopolized much of the attention during the closing arguments of the counsel for Mrs. O'Hare, as the defense contended that worse things had been said on the floor of Congress than had been charged to Mrs. O'Hare, and that if anyone should be arrested it was Senator La Follette.

Judge Wade, in his charge to the jury, advised the members that the fact that Senator La Follette had not been arrested or convicted need not influence their verdict.

"We must hope," said the court, "that no one who is guilty will escape conviction." The prosecution contended that every charge against Mrs. O'Hare had been proven, that she had made repeated attacks against the Government, and was said to have spread propaganda antagonistic to the United States and its war measures.

Eleven exceptions to Judge Wade's charge to the jury were filed by the defense, and the judge answered each exception before giving the case to the jury.

"German Defense" Plans

Seized Letters Indicate Merkel Was Leader of Military Organization

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Letters indicating the existence in the United States of a "German military organization for defense" have been seized by agents of the Naval Intelligence Bureau when they examined the effects of Otto Julius Merkel, a German writer and lecturer, who has been interned on Ellis Island, on orders from the government authorities.

According to these communications, Merkel was at the head of this German organization.

Suitcases and trunks were filled with letters, some from Merkel's mother in Germany. One of these said that General von Mackensen had visited her on several occasions. Another gave a list of prominent Germans purported to be associated with the "defense organization" in America.

Letters written in code were also found. An effort is being made to decipher these.

Porto Rico Editor Arrested
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, P. R.—Vicente Balbas Capó, anti-American editor of the Heraldo de las Antillas, has been arrested by the United States Marshal on charges growing out of the Espionage Act and Trading With the Enemy Act. Two indictments had been returned against him by the Federal Grand Jury, the first containing six counts growing out of articles printed in the Heraldo de las Antillas. Balbas was taken before United States District Judge Hamilton under arrest, and his bail fixed at \$10,000 on each charge. Bond of \$20,000 was furnished. The first of the articles mentioned in the indictment was printed, in Spanish, under the heading "Recruiting in Porto Rico," and contained misleading statements in regard to the number of men to be called in the first draft, and the allegation that no draft was required in Hawaii.

WAR SAID TO HELP EDUCATION IDEALS

International Good Will and
Brotherhood Forecast for Future
at Meeting of Educators
in Springfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—"To see

America a great comradeship of millions of men and women working for a great ideal and to have America reach that ideal of brotherhood and international good will that alone makes thought of the future bearable—that is the true fruit of education," said Dr. George E. Vincent, president of the General Education Board, and former president of the University of Minnesota, speaking at the banquet of the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, at the Hotel Kimball, last evening. His address sums up the sentiment of all the speeches made at the convention which closed at noon today.

This morning's program called for an address by Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, and the usual business of the organization. Reports of officers showed the association to be alert to the needs of the times and active in doing its part.

In continuing his address Dr. Vincent said that America needs liberal arts colleges as never before. She needs them to develop imagination and a true conception of the ideal in the young men and women who are to be the leaders in life. But to develop them properly the teachers must be inspired by the new America. "We have the faith," he said, "that America will mean such loyalty and such team play that victory will be achieved, and that will result in America reaching her highest possibilities."

Robert J. Aley of the University of Maine believed that particular attention should be given to the study of French and Spanish, as America in future will have closer relations with the nations speaking those languages. As for German, the man of the future who knows it, he said, will know it as a practical matter, not as an accomplishment.

Dr. Aley referred with pride to the appointment of Dr. Hollis Godfrey to the Council of National Defense as representative of education and engineering. This is the first time, he said, that any government has officially recognized education as a national resource. He also made a plea for closer union with all English-speaking peoples. Teach history to youth, he advised, in a way to show what fine things these people have always stood for, and wipe out old prejudices and animosities.

Dean Sarah Louise Arnold of Simmons College called attention to the broadening influence that the war has already exerted, especially in the women's colleges. It has smashed windows into the college world, she said, and has given to the students a clearer vision, a sense of proportion that did not always exist before. Already the colleges are being readjusted in recognition of the fact that they are part of the world.

As for the college women, she said the war has already shown that they have followed their teachings in their eager desire to serve. That college women have so readily responded is due in large measure to their training, that has given them imagination and enabled them to visualize. She recommended that requirements both for entrance and for graduation be reviewed to see if they square properly with the needs as tested by the stress of the period.

"I think it can be shown that this great war has given a new ideal and purpose in college training," said John M. Thomas of Middlebury College. "The problem of youth is not. How can I train myself for the position of largest personal advantage in a world of competitive struggle? but rather it is, What can I do to make myself a helpful and efficient worker toward the worthier world we must create? There is no institution which has a more practical and needful function just now than the college which is devoted to the study of the humanities."

The question of granting degrees

and additional entrance requirements to students who have joined the colors was debated. William Greenough Thayer, headmaster of St. Mark's, a man who has two sons who left college to enlist, answered this at some length in an address at the evening banquet. He urged that no college lower its standards for any such reason. The young men in joining the colors, he said, are making a sacrifice. Retain the ideal, and do not minimize that sacrifice, he counseled, by giving them something they have not earned. There are other ways to honor them.

PHILIPPINE ISSUE TO BE DISCUSSED

Island Representatives to Speak
at Meeting of Anti-Imperialist
League in Boston

Jaime C. de Veyra and Teodora B. Yangco, representatives of the Philippine Islands in Congress, are to be the chief speakers at the nineteenth annual meeting of the Anti-Imperialist League in the afternoon of Dec. 17, at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, Boston. Mrs. de Veyra is also to be present.

Both of the resident commissioners from the Philippines will speak on problems confronting the islands and tell of the attitude of the United States possession toward independence. They are expected to outline measures that they will favor in Congress for the benefit of their native land. Although the commissioners do not have the privilege of voting in Congress, they may speak on measures affecting the Philippines.

Moorefield Storey, president of the Anti-Imperialist League, is to preside and speak on the Philippine question. While the league has members throughout the United States, it is expected that not more than 75 will be present at the meeting.

Explaining the objects of the league today, David G. Haskins Jr., treasurer, said that it favors the absolute independence of all small countries. The league was formed in 1898, chiefly for the object of obtaining the independence of the Philippines, and to this end it has been working ever since. But the league, he said, is opposed to imperialism everywhere. Small nations, he said, the league believes should have the right to work out their own ideals.

Asked whether the league favored giving small possessions their independence when it was apparent that they had not advanced far enough to govern themselves, he said that the league nevertheless, favors self-government. The small nations should grow by experience, he added. For the Philippines, he said, the league would secure an agreement of the greater nations to respect the sovereignty of the islands.

The annual meeting will be open to the public. Luncheon will be held at 1 o'clock and the speaking will take place immediately thereafter.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Tonight the Tech Musical Club, at the request of the senior class of Simmons College, is to give a concert at 8 o'clock in the dormitories. All students of the college have been invited to attend and a social is to be held after the entertainment. The proceeds of the concert are to be given to the Simmons war relief fund. A hockey game between the juniors and the freshmen was played this morning. The class teams have been chosen, but will not be announced until next week, when the scheduled games are to be played. Hockey becomes a recognized sport at Simmons this year, for the first time.

PRIVATE IS SENTENCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Charles F. Guerlin, a private of the three hundred and first regiment of artillery, was sentenced to two months of hard labor, and the loss of two-thirds pay, for being absent without leave, by a general court-martial this afternoon. Guerlin's sentence was approved by the commanding general of the division. Guerlin was arrested at Lynn, Nov. 6, charged with desertion. The military court changed the charge to one of being absent without leave, and the sentence went into effect at once.

WORKMEN FAVOR PEACE PROPOSAL

Greater Boston Council Indorses
Russian Project and Calls on
Socialist Representative in
Congress to Support It

Resolutions favoring the peace proposal of the present Russian Government and calling upon Meyer London, Socialist Representative in Congress, to support this proposal, were passed by the Workmen's Council of Greater Boston last Sunday. This organization, which was formed last July, is said to have some 30,000 members in the city and its suburbs. Its chairman is James Oneal, secretary of the Socialist Party in Massachusetts, and its membership seems to be composed of Socialists and radicals in labor unions. The resolutions indicate that some of the Socialists of the United States are in favor of a peace similar to that now proposed between Russia and the Central Powers. The resolutions are as follows:

"Whereas, the present proletarian government of Russia, known as the Bolsheviks, has called upon the working class of all countries to bring influence to bear upon their imperialist, capitalist governments to demand an immediate peace, and whereas, it is the interest of all workers of all nations that peace be concluded in the interest of the proletariat as the only lasting peace, therefore be it resolved that this demand be presented, pressed and given all possible publicity, to the end that the workers of America may know the real import of the Russian Bolshevik demands. We also ask that Congressman London support the Russian peace proposal, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to Congressman London and sent to all Socialist papers and to the press in general."

According to Chairman Oneal, the Workmen's Council wishes the United States to consider peace possibilities, but recognizes that negotiations for peace must be conducted with the country considered as a belligerent having definite aims in the war. Members of the organization recognize, Mr. Oneal says, that a country at war has a different basis for such negotiations from a country considering whether it will go to war, and therefore the present situation in the United States is very different from what it was before the country entered the war. But Socialists and workingmen, he says, want most of all deliverance from capitalistic government in all countries and are glad to support a movement toward such deliverance in any country; hence they are supporting the Russian Bolsheviks. The Workmen's Council of Greater Boston, Mr. Oneal asserts, is not pro-Russian, nor has it any sympathies with the German Government in the present war; on the contrary, it desires to see the German junkers deprived of the power they now have over the German people.

A statement issued by the council defines the aims of the organization as follows:

"An immediate peace between warring nations.

"No annexations, no punitive indemnities, and free development of all nations.

"Preservation of freedom of speech, free assembly, and a free press, these rights being essential to the final emancipation of all working men and women.

"Education of the workers for a more unified political and industrial solidarity. The right to strike not to be abridged."

"Opposition to militaristic teaching in the public schools.

"Education of workingmen to a knowledge of the relation between capitalism and war, to prevent future wars.

"We urge the restriction of the export of foodstuffs to avoid suffering at home; we demand the fixing of maximum prices of necessities, and the prevention of hoarding by food gamblers."

"We appeal to all organizations of the working class, in this critical period of struggle, to join us in the great work of educating our class and

organizing for the purpose of transforming capitalist civilization into a cooperative world of peace, leisure, security and happiness for all.

"We invite all organizations of workingmen and workingwomen to affiliate with us by sending delegates. Our meetings are open, we have nothing to conceal."

GERMAN IN SUGAR REFINERY ARRESTED

Franz Kuhnardt, who gave his address as 25 Farrington Avenue, Allston, was arrested today under the Alien Enemy Act and taken to the East Cambridge jail, where he will be confined with other aliens. The complaint against Kuhnardt was made by William H. Dorsey, of the Army Intelligence Department. Kuhnardt, it is said, came to the United States from Germany in July, 1914, as a printer, on a Hamburg-American liner. He has been employed, until today, at the Reverse sugar factory. Government officers were unable to find anyone who knew Kuhnardt at the Allston address given by him.

TECH FOUNDERS DAY

One of the largest mass meetings of the year is expected to be held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology tonight when the third annual Founder's Day will be celebrated. Richard C. MacLaurin, president of the institute, and Professor Sedgewick are expected to speak. The Technology orchestra is to play, and other entertainment has been arranged.

COOPERATION OF DAIRYMEN URGED

Vermont Agriculturist Asserts
That Community Milk Plants
Are Foundation of Success

JANESVILLE, Wis.—"The more I study the milk problem," said E. S. Brigham, Vermont Commissioner of Agriculture, in an address before the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, as reported in The Chicago Daily Tribune, "the more I am convinced the foundation of success lies in the cooperation of dairymen of a local community in owning a community milk plant."

"This is a time when business is done in large units. The farmer who has 30 or 40 cows may be the most efficient producer because of the personal attention he can give to his herd, but he is not the most efficient marketer. The product of the individual milk producer will make little impression in the city market, but the product of 100 producers, brought together at a central plant located on the railroad and processed to satisfy all health requirements, is a large enough unit to command attention in any market."

"Again, this is a time when an article, to be readily marketable, must be of standard quality, so that it will pass rapidly through the channels of trade. Our problem is to make standard dairy products just as available as standard oil, or any other standardized commodity, the quality of which no consumer questions."

R. H. STEARN'S CO.

HOLIDAY SALE OF COMFORTABLES

At 116 Boylston Street

The sale of Richard Briggs Co.'s stock of China and Glass is ended. Every piece has been sold, and sold one month sooner than we expected, so we have their store on our hands for the month of December. While we were trying to decide what to do with the Briggs' store for the month of December we were offered a large lot of cotton-filled comfortables and wool-filled comfortables of the highest grade of filling and attractively covered, at a concession in price which we had no reason to expect. The lot was so large that we did not have room for it in our own store between now and Christmas, so shall sell the comfortables at 116 Boylston street.

The second shipment has arrived.

Extra-quality cotton filled comfortables in good designs and colors, each.....\$3.85
Wool-filled comfortables, printed mull centres, plain back and border, large assortment of patterns and colors, each.....\$6.50
Wool-filled comfortables, assorted colors, silk and satin tops, each.....\$9.85

ALSO AT 116 BOYLSTON STREET 3000 COTTON SHEETS
3600 PILLOW SLIPS

One of the best qualities on the market and at special prices to lend interest to this sale at 116 Boylston St.

Sizes quoted are before hemming.

Hemmed Sheets	Hemstitched Sheets
72x108, \$1.75	72x108, \$1.90
90x109, 1.85	90x108, 2.00
Hemmed Pillow Slips	Hemstitched Pillow Slips
42x40½, 40 cents	42x40½, 40 cents
45x40½, 45 cents	45x40½, 45 cents

Sale Now Going On

FIFTY-FIVE NEW GOWNS ON SALE MONDAY

At Less Than Half Price

Bought from a prominent maker of high-grade gowns. All new fresh garments, in all the prevailing fashionable colors used for afternoon, theatre and dinner gowns. There are many different styles, and best of all, sizes from 36 to 44 are included. Fine materials and beautiful styles. The best collection of gowns we have had in a very long time at so low a price. Regular \$28.50 prices \$55.00 to \$95.00. Sale Price.....\$28.50

HOLIDAY BLOUSES

New importations French Blouses. \$15 to \$25
New shipment hand-made Lin- gerie Blouses.....\$5.75 to \$25

SPECIAL

111 Blouses Marked Down from
Regular Stock

New Wash Satin Blouses. \$5 to \$15
New Georgette or Crepe de Chine Blouses.....\$5.75 to \$35

SILK HOSIERY

300 pairs women's black and colored, embroidered, drop-stitch or clocked silk hose. These were samples used for this fall's orders. They are worth from \$2.50 to \$3.50.....\$1.65

R. H. STEARN'S CO.
Boston, Mass.

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FURS

That are Reliable, and Most Useful

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Christmas Gifts

Make early selections. It will be to your advantage. Also a most excellent line of Gloves, Caps, Bags, Canes, etc. Prices most reasonable.

Send for Our New Catalogue.

92 Bedford Street, Boston

MUSIC

Miss Thompson's Recital

Miss Edith Thompson, pianist-recitalist in Jordan Hall, after noon of Dec. 7. The program: "The Garden of Soul Sympathy" and "Lotus Land," Scott; "Jardins sous la pluie," Debussy; sonata in F sharp minor, Schumann; Impromptu (op. 26), Impromptu (op. 66), étude and valse (op. 34, No. 1), Chopin; two études, Scriabin; "On the Wings of Song," Mendelssohn; Liszt; rhapsody (No. 6), Liszt.

Miss Thompson in the last season or two has learned the difference between what is vigorous in piano playing and what is merely muscular, between a tone that gives the impression of power and one that gives the impression of noise. But she has gone farther than that. She has made the most significant advance a player ever makes, in working her way out of the company of those who only explain how music sounds, into the company of those who tell what it means. She has grown in fine, from an interpreter into an interpreter. She has done what is probably seldom accomplished by sheer force of study and application, yet what is doubtless seldom done altogether without discipline, having become an artist who can add a word to what has already been said about the piano composers.

At her recital of Friday afternoon, the pianist showed her newly-acquired strength in a remarkable way in her performance of the Schumann sonata. Here is music that is calculated to baffle anybody but a player of a logical turn of mind, notwithstanding its general romantic feeling. It must be intellectually, though not, indeed, coldly, presented or its peculiar message is missed.

The pianist mastered its every detail, phrasing the themes of the opening movement with precision and elegance, giving glow to the melody of the second movement and sparkle to the rhythm of the third and putting a spirit of recklessness into the technical difficulties of the last. She proved, in a word, one who comprehends Schumann both in style and content.

Boston Music Notes

John McCormack, tenor, appears at the Boston Opera House on Sunday afternoon, with Mr. Polak, violinist assisting. He will present the following selections:

Recitative, "Vainement Pharaon," and air, "Champs Paternels," from "Joseph," Molière; "J'ai pleuré en rêve," Hilaire; "Autumn," Faure; "O Coeur Qui Singes—Pardonnez-moi," Rachmaninoff; "Ah! Pity How Sad Am I," Harbuckle; "The Next Market Day," Hughes; "The Song of the Rose," Stanford; "Men of Conquest," Millan-Fox; "Will I Wake," Burleigh; "The Littlest of All," Tourne; "Unmindful of the Roses," Schneider; "The Lord Is My Light," Allstien.

William E. Zeuch gives his tenth organ recital at the Church of the South Congregational Society (Dr. Hale's church), Exeter and Newbury streets, tomorrow at 12:15 o'clock p. m., presenting the following program:

Pastorale, C minor, Berens; two sketches, Fauré; gavotte, extract, "Mignon," Thomas; "Redemption," Lullu; "Saint-Saëns; "Secret d'amour," Klein; finale, first symphony, Vienne.

For the short organ recital which it is his custom to give after the afternoon service on Sunday at 4 o'clock, W. Lynnwood Farnam, organist of Emmanuel Church, will play tomorrow afternoon the first symphony in E flat, op. 20, by A. Maquaire.

Miss Frances Nevin is to read the play of J. E. Harold Terry, "General Post," at Steiner Hall on the evening of Monday, Dec. 10. The piece has for its theme the triumph of democratic over conservative ideals in a present-day English family, which is brought into contact with the war through the father, an officer in the Territorials, and the son, an officer in the army. German culture, held up to admiration at the beginning of the play, is repudiated at the end. The plot is worked out in comedy vein through three acts, describing the world as it was before the war, as it is during the war, and as it is expected to be in the time of victory.

Miss Olive Nevin is also to appear on this occasion, presenting songs, which comprise selections in French by Lalo, Poldowski and Thomas; in Norwegian by Grieg; and in English by Eliebert Nevin. On the program is scheduled the patriotic song by Frances Nevin, "Our Motherland."

Under the auspices of the New England Chapter of the American Guild of Organists, William E. Zeuch, organist of the South Congregational Church, Exeter and Newbury streets, will give a recital in the church edifice on the evening of Monday, Dec. 10, at 8 o'clock. Following is the program:

Vivace, finale and adagio from sixth symphony, Widor; "Souper Monique," Couperin; prelude and fugue in G major, Bach; Canon, Schumann; Pièce Héroïque, César Franck; "Within a Chinese Garden," in Summer, Steinhilber; Canzona, Dickinson; allegro con fuoco, de Boeck.

On Monday evening, Dec. 10, at 8:15 o'clock in Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, a concert of French opera music will be given under the direction of Stuart Mason, assisted by Miss Edith Woodman, soprano; Rulon Y. Robinson, tenor, and an orchestra. The program is as follows:

Lully, gavotte and rondau from "Alceste"; Campra, aria from "Iphigénie en Tauride"; Rameau, ariette from "Hippolyte et Aricie"; Bizet, suite de ballet, "Les Boréades"; Méhul, romance from "Uthal"; Grétry, serenade from "Les deux aveugles."

John McCormack, tenor, appears as soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra at the concert of Dec. 14 and 15, presenting old-school arias. The program of the concert is as follows:

Mozart symphony in E flat major; Handel, aria from "Atlantia," "Di ad

Irene," Ravel, "Daphnis et Chloé" and "Fragrant Symphonies"; Beethoven, aria, "Jehovah, Hear Me"; Balakireff, symphonic poem, "Tamar."

Miss Greta Torpadie, soprano, will appear in Jordan Hall on the afternoon of Saturday, Dec. 15, with Richard Epstein as her accompanist. She will present the following songs:

Air de "Rodolphe," Handel; "Amen," Bach; "Cacini," air de "Monsieur," Bach; "Maanaken," "Aftenstemning," Stenhammar; "Ingallit," Sibelius; "Sne," Lie; "God Morgen," Grieg; "Les Temps," "Prompe Faveur," Laparra; "Le sommeil de l'enfant Jésus," Gaevret; "Les pions," Loeffler; "Guitares et mandolines," Saint-Saëns; "Alles still," E. Wolf; "Mit deinen blauen Augen," Albert; "Malwina," Schiller; "Green," Kramer; "Pierrot," Rubner; "Sweet Suffolk Owl" and "Under the Greenwood Tree," Buzzi-Peccia.

Miss Guimara Novae, pianist, and Jacques Thibaud, violinist, appear in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, Dec. 16, presenting the following program:

Sonata in F major, op. 24, Beethoven; Miss Novae and Mr. Thibaud. Concerto for violin, B minor, Saint-Saëns; Mr. Thibaud. Sonata in B minor, op. 58, Chopin; Miss Novae. Ballade and polonaise, Vieuxtemps; Mr. Thibaud. "Murmuring Woods" and "Dance of the Gnomes," Liszt; Miss Novae.

Mme. Yolanda Merö, pianist, gives a recital in Steiner Hall on the afternoon of Tuesday, Dec. 18, presenting Bach's concerto for organ, arranged by Stradal, and pieces by Schumann, Debussy, Rachmaninoff, Dohnanyi, Liszt and Merö.

Mrs. Laura Littlefield, soprano, whose song recital was originally announced for last Tuesday evening, will sing the program arranged for that time on Tuesday evening, Dec. 18, in Jordan Hall.

Fritz Kreisler, the violinist, is to appear, as arranged before he canceled his general engagements, with former members of the Kreisler Quartet in Jordan Hall on the afternoon of Thursday, Dec. 20, inasmuch as his share of the proceeds of the concert is to be donated to charitable uses. In this case his fee is to go to the Musicians' Foundation, established by the Bohemians. The artists appearing with him will be Messrs. Letz, Svecen-ski and Willeke. The program is as follows:

Mozart, quartet in C major; Beethoven, quartet in E major, op. 59, No. 1; Schubert, quartet in A minor, op. 29.

In the plans of L. H. Mudgett, the concert manager, are recitals in Jordan Hall, as follows:

Jan. 3, afternoon, Emilio de Go-gorza, baritone.

Jan. 5, afternoon, Mischa Levitzki, pianist.

Jan. 9, afternoon, Rosalie Miller, soprano.

Jan. 11, afternoon, Miss Dai Buell, pianist.

Jan. 12, afternoon, Jacques Thibaud, violinist.

Jan. 19, afternoon, Elias Breeskin, violinist.

Jan. 24, evening, Flonzaley Quartet.

Jan. 26, afternoon, Mme. Julia Clausen, contralto.

Feb. 9, afternoon, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, pianist.

The Allied Societies of Melrose, an organization devoting its energies to relief work, is to present the oratorio "Elijah" in Memorial Hall, Melrose, Mass., on the evenings of Dec. 10 and 11, with a chorus of 100 voices, orchestra and soloists. The artists assisting in the performance include the following: Mme. Lora Lampert, soprano; Miss Agnes Edwards, soprano; Mme. Cara Sapin, contralto; Mme. Edith Wey, contralto; Roy Crapper, tenor; Henry Moeller, tenor; Henry Kelley, bass, and David Tobey, bass.

The Boston Music Publishers Association, Banks M. Davison, president, is to hold a meeting at the Parker House on the evening of Tuesday, Dec. 11, to consider the prospects of native music in the United States.

BOSTON CONCERT CALENDAR

Dec. 8, Evening, Symphony Hall—Russian Symphony Orchestra, Modest Altschuler, conductor; John Powell and Miss Emma Roberts, soloists.

Dec. 9, Afternoon, Boston Opera House—John McCormack, tenor, assisted by Mr. Polak, violinist.

Dec. 10, Evening, Jordan Hall—Evan Williams, tenor.

Dec. 10, Evening, Steiner Hall—Miss Frances Nevin and Miss Olive Nevin in dramatic reading and songs.

Dec. 11, Evening, Steiner Hall—Mme. Leila Holterhoff, soprano, assisted by Willard Flint, bass.

Dec. 11, Evening, Jordan Hall—Second recital by George Copeland, pianist.

Dec. 12, Evening, Symphony Hall—Cecilia Society in "La Salimite" and "New Life." Mme. Julia Clausen, Mrs. Laura Littlefield and Arthur Middleton, soloists.

Dec. 13, Afternoon, Jordan Hall—Second recital, Miss Estelle Neuhaus, pianist.

Dec. 14, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, John McCormack, soloist.

Dec. 15, Afternoon, Jordan Hall—Miss Greta Torpadie, soprano.

Dec. 15, Evening, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, John McCormack, soloist.

Dec. 16, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Jacques Thibaud, violinist, and Miss Guimara Novae, pianist.

Dec. 18, Afternoon, Steiner Hall—Mme. Yolanda Merö, pianist.

Dec. 18, Evening, Jordan Hall—Mrs. Laura Littlefield, soprano.

THEATERS

Conservatory Plays

Recital by students of the dramatic department, New England Conservatory of Music, in Jordan Hall, evening of Dec. 7, the performance to be repeated this evening: "A Bit of Bread," a Welsh comedy by J. O. Francis; "A Voice in the Desert," poem by Emile Cammaerts with music by Sir Edward Elgar, read by Dr. L. B. Fenderson; "Lives-o'-Men," a Scottish play by Harold Brighouse; "The Willow Wife," Japanese pantomime in three scenes by Clayton D. Gilbert, with music by Charles Becket; Semianually at the conservatory dramatic recitals Bostonians are reminded that their city has had something in the nature of a little theater for a dozen years past, thanks to the dramatic enterprise and eclectic taste of the dramatic department's director, Clayton D. Gilbert. This year he introduces the new Welsh and Scottish drama, with two plays having peasant life for their subject.

"A Bit of Bread," called by its author a gossip's comedy, is a flavorful rural anecdote of a pretty bride saved from humiliation, before a quartet of acridulous detractors, by a warm-hearted dame not in their clique. The scene is a bake-shop, run by a garrulous widow. The personages gather to get the loaves she bakes for them in her cavernous brick oven. The bride has a well-grounded foreboding that her first batch of bread won't turn out well, but thanks to the maneuvers of the kindly Mrs. Howells, the young housewife trips away with two model loaves. This quaint little piece has an authentic, distinctive ring to it, that may very well be Welsh. It has smoothness and pace, and appropriate dialogue gliding with quiet satire. The dialect was sufficiently hinted at by the players, and the general atmosphere was well maintained in the acting, which is more important than working up one or two characters to the neglect of the air of the whole.

"Lives-o'-Men," though a more vigorous piece of playwriting, is not necessarily better drama. Mr. Brighouse's play pictures the lives of the peasants in a Scottish coal mining district in their relation to the hazardous toll from which they gain their livelihood, a theme used by Synge in "Riders to the Sea." But the mother's son comes back in the Brighouse play, after a long space in which she and the boy's sweetheart and a third woman, discuss what they suppose has happened; and discuss it at a pitch of emotion and with a profuse use of words that somehow seem less true of taciturn Scottish folk than it would of some Latin people. However, the piece provides two distinct thrills, one when the alarm bell is rung at the mine's mouth, and one at the end when the boy walks in to claim his coy sweetheart. Apart from the women's debatable talkativeness under suspense, the characters have roundness. Robert Crawford looked like the part of the young miner, and had the peasant rhythm in his gait and in his well-assimilated speech. The work of Miss Beth Romans, also stood out.

In "The Willow Wife," Mr. Gilbert has again caught much of the evasive exotic aroma of oriental romance. This pantomime has something of the quality of a pageant in miniature. Again and again the "mortal" cross the stage as in a frieze, and for interludes tree nymphs in gray and white bloom in and out. One might call these episodes paintings in motion. The legend is that of a willow tree nymph who became mortal when kissed by a Japanese youth, lived with him happily for six years, then one day when her willow tree is cut down by her husband on order of the village wise man, went back to her sisters, Miss Romans and Mr. Crawford were again well cast; Louise Lambert represented prettily the little son, and Grace Culbert visualized the delicate formalized paths of the willow wife. The minor figures were all in the picture.

Miss Lucy Conant's setting for the pantomime is a graceful piece of decoration, and her adaptable backgrounds for the two peasant plays show a grasp of both practical and pictorial elements.

Dr. Fenderson again gave pleasure by his eloquent voicing of the indignation and pity in Cammaerts' poem. Considered as expression, his reading was noteworthy, so poised were the means by which the effects were achieved. Clear, ripe, forceful thinking projected the sensitive tones of a resonant voice in varied moods of vision. Miss Marion Harper made a prophecy of victory out of the peasant girl's song; and Mr. Bennett at the piano, and Mr. Humphrey at the organ added a completing tonal background.

NEXT WEEK'S ADDRESSES

Sunday
William J. Bryan, "Patriotism and Religion," Harvard College, Langdell Hall, 8 p. m.

James J. Walsh, "The Place of this War in History," Temple Israel, Commonwealth avenue, 8 p. m.

Miss Bertha K. Baker, "Beyond Human Might," Ford Hall, 7:30 p. m.

Bruno Roselli, "The Tragic Hour, a Message from the Italian Front," Temple Obabel Shalom, Union Park Street, 7:30 p. m.

Norman Angell, "American Policy at the Settlement," Harvard Congregational Church, Brookline, 8 p. m.

Norman Angell, "Success in Our War Aims," Colonial Theater, Brockton 4 p. m.

Bruno Roselli, "A Message from the Italian Front," Concord Town Hall, 8:30 p. m.

Denis A. McCarthy, "The Social Message of Poetry," Hingham Methodist Church, 7:30 p. m.

Miss Bertha K. Baker, a reading, Melrose Memorial Hall, 4 p. m.

Hamilton Holt, "The Federation of the World," Elliot Church, Newton, 4 p. m.

James J. Walsh, "The Happiest Era in Human Existence," Ames Hall, Salem, 8:30 p. m.

Hamilton Holt, "The Federation of

the World," Stoneham Theater, Stoneham, 7 p. m.

Monday

Norman Angell, "American Policy at the Settlement," Boston City Club, 8 p. m.

Dr. Gurubai Karmarker, "India and Its Women," Women's City Club, Pilgrim Hall, 3 p. m.

Mrs. Winona O. Pinkham, "The Housewife from the Government Viewpoint, What It Expects of Her," Brightelmstone Hall, 2:30 p. m.

Wednesday

Dr. Robert J. Kerner, "The Political, Social and Economic Development of Russia During the Nineteenth Century," Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

H. Charles Woods, "The Danube to the Aegean and the Adriatic to the Bosphorus," Lowell Institute, Huntington Hall, 5 p. m.

Saturday

Dr. Charles W. Elliot, "The America of Tomorrow—Some Effects on the War of American Ideals," Twentieth Century Club, 1 p. m.

Dr. Carolus M. Cobb, "Food Among the Indians and the Early New England Settlers," Boston Art Club, 8 p. m.

H. Charles Woods, "The Baghdad Railway in the War," Lowell Institute, Huntington Hall, 5 p. m.

SCHOOL CENTERS

Entertainment and culture, interspersed with practical affairs of the moment will occupy the attention of the school center members during the coming week. Announcements are as follows:

Charlestown School Center—Dec. 12, regular club activities; Dec. 13, afternoon, Mothers Club, election of officers; Dec. 14, motion pictures, whist; Dec. 15, party.

Dorchester School Center—Dec. 13, 3:30 p. m., Mrs. Lilla Pennock will address the Mothers Club on current events. Dec. 14, third in the series of community concerts by Boston Philharmonic Orchestra.

East Boston School Center—Dec. 10, afternoon, free cooking lesson. Dec. 11, afternoon, Women's Club. Dec. 12, harvest supper and entertainment under auspices of Women's Club.

Dec. 14, entertainment for benefit of shoe fund. Dec. 15, "Robin Hood" in motion pictures.

Roxbury School Center—Dec. 11, community singing and "Robin Hood" in motion pictures. Dec. 12, entertainment arranged by program committee of the Mothers Club, with music, reading, tableaux, and comedy sketch, "Friend Husband," in aid of the children's department of the club. Dec. 13, afternoon, Mothers Club, picture talk on "Form and Line in Hats and Hairdressing," by Miss Grace G. Starbird of the High School of Practical Arts.

Dec. 14, reception to candidates for the School Committee.

West End School Center—Dec. 12, concert by West End Music School Settlement. Dec. 12 and 14, the new gymnasium in the Blackstone School will be opened formally to the girls on Wednesday evening Dec. 12, and to the boys on Friday evening.

Friends and members of the center are invited to attend. Miss S. Rome of the Boston School for Social Workers will be in charge of the girls' department. Dec. 14, Miss Elias Liberman on Jewish folklore. The center orchestra will furnish music. Dec. 15, regular dance in Wells School hall.

Dec. 27, the Mothers Club of the West End will conduct a party at the Frances Willard Settlement. There will be a musical program followed by a social. The center orchestra will assist.

LAMPLIGHTERS GO ON STRIKE

Union lamplighters, employed by the Rising Sun Street Lighting Company, the concern which has a ten-year contract with the city for gas lighting, struck last night because of a refusal to grant them an increase in wages from \$2 to \$3 a day. Various sections of the city were affected. The strike caused half of Charlestown to be in darkness and all but the main streets in Allston and Brighton were affected for a time until a Brookline contractor lighted the lamps. Dorchester and West Roxbury were dark except main thoroughfares. The Boston Consolidated Gas Company has promised to light 10,000 lamps tonight and until the dispute is adjusted.

A New Style—and a Really Smart One

BUSTLE HATS

A clever new creation by one of New York's foremost millinery designers.

Next Week's Addresses

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Samuel McRoberts of New York City, a vice-president of the National City Bank, has followed his chief, Mr. Vanderbilt, to Washington and joined the "1 a year staff" of experts who are to guide the nation on its fiscal and business side, the army, navy and treasury departments supervising the operation. Mr. McRoberts is to head the war credits bureau, and will work under Secretary Baker, protecting the department in its loans to firms executing the great war contracts, many of which are new agents of the Government, and not known to it as thoroughly on the credit side as is necessary before aid can be given with safety. Mr. McRoberts, though now a New Yorker, has had much of his career in Chicago and the mid-West, and thus he can operate intelligently and with personal knowledge over a wider area of territory than if he were a product of Wall Street. For 14 years he held responsible positions with the financial department of one of the greatest of the Chicago meat packing and distributing concerns, and his business connections now, as director and adviser are with many of the leading financial corporations of the South and West. He is a prominent layman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and an ardent supporter and efficient executive of the Y. M. C. A. in New York City. He was educated at one of the colleges of Kansas, of which he is now a trustee and donor.

Francis G. Newlands, senior representative of the State of Nevada in the United States Senate, and chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee and of the Committee on Conservation of National Resources, is to play a leading rôle in such adjustment of the railway and transportation system of the country as may be necessary during the war and after, and along lines tending toward government control and possibly government ownership. Happily for all concerned, Senator Newlands is a master of the technical problems involved, and knows the history and theory of the past as well as the facts of the present, as few men in the country do. His personal and official influence for years has steadily counted in favor of extension of collective authority and stricter supervision of the carriers; and President Wilson has found in him an able and loyal aide when the administration measures making for efficiency and fair play have had to run the gauntlet of legislative attack and criticism. Senator Newlands is a native of Mississippi, who was educated at Yale University, New Haven, Conn., and at the Columbia University Law School, New York City. Then he struck out for the Pacific Coast, settled in San Francisco, made his way in his profession, and in the course of time attracted the attention of some of the wealthier mining kings of California and Nevada as a desirable consulting legal adviser. This led to his moving to Reno, Nev., in 1889. Four years later he was sent to Congress as a representative and remained in the lower house 10 years, steadily mastering the technique of the business and broadening his point of view as a thinker and publicist. His sympathies are decidedly democratic, and his causes often radical, though he is a man of wealth and with social connections that usually are conservative. He has

one of the widest ranging outlooks of all of the members of the Senate, and given to the State of Nevada a weight in the National Legislature that she never had prior to his advent.

The Archbishop of Tarragona, (Mgr. Lopez Pelaez), who has been attracting attention by his visit to Rheims, the French front of Verdun, and Paris, and the strong pro-allies speeches and comments that he has made, has had a very remarkable career for a distinguished prelate of the Spanish church in Spain. He was the son of a soldier of the civil guard, and was born in the barracks of Manzanuel in the Province of Leon. As a young boy he showed remarkable talent at school, won all the prizes and gained scholarships. After fulfilling offices in the cathedral cities of Lugo and Burgos, he became Bishop of Jaca and then Archbishop of Tarragona. But until he attained the highest rank in the church he associated himself most intimately and enthusiastically with many matters which were by no means strictly clerical. When he was at college, he dabbled in journalism, and for some years was editor of a newspaper, and wrote for many other papers. Even now he writes occasional signed articles. In the Senate he has taken a leading part in the big debates, and not merely in those which concern church affairs, but general matters of policy and administration. His speeches in one Parliament in opposition to Canalejas filled 512 quarto pages. His literary output has been enormous, and many of his works have been translated into French, Italian, Portuguese and German. He is one of the strongest Francophiles in Spain.

The Radcliffe Choral Society, assisted by the Harvard Glee Club, is to repeat the performance of the Gilbert and Sullivan opera, "Iolanthe," in the Agassiz Theater, this afternoon and evening. The first performance was given last evening. Over \$200 was realized last Saturday for the Radcliffe war relief fund by the performance of the "Workshop" plays, and a sale of posters by auction netted \$10.15. The cast for the December 10th play, a pantomime written by Miss Sophia Morris '18, includes: Miss Ruth Chorpennung '20, Miss Marjorie Snow '18, Miss Madeline Brine '21, Miss Frances Tripp '20, Miss Ruth Sanborn '18, Miss Grace Cobb '21, Miss Daisy Martin, Miss Marjorie Dewire '20, Miss Elizabeth Monroe '20, Miss Beatrice Lovett '19, Miss Elizabeth Benton, Miss Vianna Knowlton '17 and Miss Sophia Morris. The musical numbers have been arranged by Miss Dorothy Marsh and Miss Margaret Shortall, both of the senior class. There is a hockey game this afternoon on the Radcliffe hockey field between the graduates and the varsity team.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The urgent necessity of mobilizing the utmost of boy labor was emphasized here on Friday at the first day's sessions of the second national conference of state directors of the United States Boys' Working Reserve.

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Special to The

AN ACCOUNT OF LIFE IN PRISON

Carlo de Fornaro Reveals in His Book, 'A Modern Purgatory,' Methods of Cruelty Employed in Treating Inmates of Jails

Carlo de Fornaro was born in Calabria of Swiss-Italian parents. He studied art, and came to America, where he worked on Chicago and New York newspapers as a cartoonist. In 1906 he went to Mexico to visit a friend, and stayed three years, becoming interested in politics. To help right the wrongs he thought he saw he established a newspaper in Mexico City.

This was four years before the fall of Diaz, and Fornaro's work on this paper and the circulation of a book he wrote when he returned to New York, in 1909, are supposed to have contributed somewhat to the overthrow of the Diaz government. He states that because of this book, "Diaz Czar of Mexico," he was arrested in New York, after refusing \$50,000 to suppress it, and tried on a charge of criminal libel, the complainant being Rafael Reyes Espindola, a Mexican congressman and editor of the government paper, El Imparcial. Political influence is assigned as the reason why he was unable to get any testimony to sustain his answer of "justification" to the indictment. He was convicted and sentenced to one year at hard labor in the city penitentiary on Blackwell's Island and his book, "A Modern Purgatory," which has just been published by Mitchell Kennerly, in New York, gives an account of his experience and the conditions there, conditions that, unfortunately, can be found in a great majority of the prisons of the United States.

Fornaro was greeted on his arrival at Blackwell's Island by "Hey, there! Where do you think you are? Take dem gloves off." This, maybe, is more typical of what might be expected from the class of men who are given the places of guard in New York City prisons than would be found elsewhere, but those found elsewhere are not much different. A great many of them are not much above the class of men in the prisons. He tells of the ever-present prison smell, not to be described, but always recognizable to one familiar with it. It comes from damp, musty stone cells, the unsanitary conditions, and stale food ever present. He describes his first night. A bed made of an iron frame with coarse canvas stretched across it, two cheap cotton blankets, a straw pillow, a large covered pail and a drinking cup, complete the total of furniture in his cell. The bed takes up the whole length of the cell; there is no room for walking except sideways from the bed to the cell door.

The cold is intense; the blankets, thin and gray, afford no protection. "My whole body is shivering and shaking uncontrollably as if in a high fever," he says. "I light a cigar and watch the smoke curl slowly, lazily across the cell until it appears like a veil between the ceiling and the floor, and finally settles over my couch like a pale, transparent shroud. Evidently there is no ventilation."

Finally the electric lights go out and he turns to his bed with all his clothes on, including cap and shoes, hoping thus to keep warm and to forget his troubles in sleep. But he does not know what is in store for him. Anyone who is familiar with prisons knows they are all the same (with rare exceptions) of a few, very few, shining exceptions. As soon as a little heat radiates from his body, scores of vermin are attracted, and start a vicious, incessant campaign.

It may be imagined what this is to a man used to decent living, and then think that this does not stop after the first night, but goes on and on every night for the length of time he is there. He has horrible nightmares, his throat is parched, he rises to get a drink, but to his despair the rusty, filthy cup has a leak, and the water has trickled to the floor. He dreams that the cell, with its massive walls reeking with stench and humidity, is growing stench and closing in on him. He awakens with an intense thirst and goes to the door and calls faintly for water. A keeper silences him with a gruff, impatient voice saying, "Where in hell do you think I can get it?" although the water can be heard dripping from a near-by faucet. He, like most men, the first night, thinks of suicide.

In many prisons like the Charles-town State Prison in Massachusetts, the first night of a prisoner is spent in solitary confinement, a dark cell, a blanket, a bucket and a board to sleep on—solitary except for the vermin.

He describes the marching to the mess room for breakfast and the poor quality of the meal, but in many of the prisons there are no mess rooms. The men file out with their buckets on their arms and go to the yard and dump them and return and take, with soiled hands, their breakfast and go back to their cells and eat it in the foul air caused by the all-night breathing of many men and the presence of the foul buckets. Even the keepers, when unlocking the cells in the morning, do so with their heads turned away from the doors, hardly able to stand the foul air.

He describes the agony of being locked into a small cell at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon and not being allowed out, except to get meals and to go to chapel for one hour on Sunday, until 8 o'clock on Monday morning. (No exercise or no work for 40 hours. He went to the two religious services and was told by a convict that he would have been punished "against the wall" if found out. The punishment means being kept standing facing the wall, sometimes all day without food or water. He complains of the many rules and that

there is no way of learning what they are except by being told them by other prisoners and what an injustice it is, especially to foreigners, who do not understand the language. He tells also how the ignorant, brutal keepers treat the foreigners, who they assume, because they are different, are inferior people. Really it would seem that the consuls of foreign countries should look into the treatment received by citizens of their countries in United States prisons.

Fornaro speaks of the stupidity displayed in assigning work to men: a butcher, for instance, is sent to work in the stone quarry, a lawyer in the kitchen, a "sissy" in the coal gang. The amount of stupidity displayed is understandable, but after all it is probably not so much stupidity as it is absolute indifference. The one and only thought that the average prisoner has is to hold his job, which is always political.

The prisons are, for the most part, full of petty graft, sometimes not so very petty, and are always governed by fear, fear on the part of the prisoners and fear on the part of the officers. No one understands this any better than the prisoners, and no one has quite the contempt for the officers' and guards that the prisoners have.

The work that men do in prison seldom fits them to follow the same work when they are released—probably because, as a rule, it is not done in prison in the same efficient manner that it is outside. In the ordinary prison they buy machinery and start an industry, and it continues with the same machinery and same methods for the next 20 or 30 years because no one has any particular incentive to change it.

The author tells of a warden, who is evidently a shade worse than the ordinary warden. He says that once upon a time the prisoners are privileged to wait in line to see the warden to recount grievances or ask favors—which they never get. He recites one incident. A convict crippled with disease, leaning on a stick and hanging on to a companion, begged for permission to get a pair of crutches, his mother would get them for him. "What for?" queried the warden, innocently. "Because I can't walk with this stick," answered the convict. "Then why don't you get a cab?" said the warden, and snickered and then coarsely guffawed.

Again, he furiously upbraided another petitioner: "Where do you think you are? at the Waldorf-Astoria? Next thing they will be asking me to get them flowers, candy and theater tickets. I am here to see that you are punished. See?" After having thus vented his spleen he uttered some alleged witticism at the expense of the helpless convict, and showed a great appreciation of his own humor.

The poor convict knows that he does not dare to answer back, no matter how insulting the official may be, or he is sure to get solitary confinement for 10 days on bread and water, and privileges taken away, no visitors for three months, no exercise in the yard on Saturday afternoon, etc. At the insulting witticisms of the warden and officials the convicts who wish to curry favor, laugh with much appreciation until the officer comes to think that he is extremely witty.

At certain times each day the sick convicts ask their keepers for permission to see the doctor. They are kept waiting in line and a head keeper comes along and looks them over. Mr. Fornaro writes of one such: "A large mustache covered his mouth; two piercing gray eyes gave the impression of an unlimited reserve of pent-up bile, anger and contempt, which at times flowed in a torrent of choice and rare blasphemies. 'Curse you, you! you! I'll cure you!' he shouted, and with both hands he clutched the neck of an Italian and shook him as savagely as a terrier shakes a rat. His face red and with sickness in his eyes, the unfortunate man tried to explain that he had a sore throat and a fever, but without success. He only aroused another fit of anger."

"You're a faker, that's what you are! You're all fakers, every one of you!" he yelled at us, and finished up by spitting on the floor. The next moment he punished a convict for doing the same thing."

This description seems to fit the case of many places. Men who are very ill are kept standing waiting for the doctor until sometimes they drop to the floor from exhaustion. Why it seems necessary to keep sick men standing does not appear.

The author, because of some skin disorder, was sent to the prison hospital, where he was kept for the remainder of his term, of ten months. He thus escaped many of the hardships that the others had to endure. He had a good bed with clean bedding and superior food to that generally served, but he was still free to observe conditions and to study the character of the inmates.

Probably the hardest thing for any prisoner to bear is the autocratic authority of the officers, their utter lack of sympathy, their injustice, inhuman treatment and tortures inflicted on the poor unfortunates. In one United States prison a certain guard whose almost exclusive duty it is to beat prisoners who are refractory, many times into insensibility, and then often kicking them while they lie insensible, has been known to amuse himself now and then when business in his line was slack, by throwing live cats into the furnace under the boilers. This kind of man is not very liable to have a refining and reforming influence on men.

In the practice of beating persons over the heads with clubs, so largely carried on, it is only natural that now and then they beat a man too hard and he is killed, but within the dark silent places where such things take place no one is the wiser and it is a mere matter of making an entry on a book and burying the body and they never have to answer to man—for their mistake. Anyway, the prisoner, in the opinion, deserved it.

It is the helplessness of these per-

sons and the indifference of the public toward them and their fate, that makes prison authorities so cowardly and brutal, Mr. Fornaro thinks. A healthy publicity in prison matters, and a more charitable and sympathetic attitude on the part of the public would very soon change the attitude of the wardens and the keepers. The convicts believe that few of the keepers are honest men and the constant revelations of prison graft only arouse their envy, and stimulate the galling thought that they are the helpless victims of a higher type of crooks. In seeming self-defense, therefore, they assume their attitude of revenge toward society, of stubbornness and pride as they defend the keepers. They soon discover, if they have not already learned, that humanity, charity, and justice are not to be expected from their oppressors, and that our justice is not Christian, nor scientific, nor human; but only vindictive, wasteful, idiotic and indeed blind.

A prison term, which is supposed to reform them and to break their wills, is only a school for criminality, a higher school, or university for the underworld, where confidences are exchanged, new alliances are formed, diseases and bad habits contracted.

The line of convicts, which upon their release streams out of the prisons, is like a large sewer emptying its filth back into society, slowly corrupting, demoralizing and polluting everything it touches.

Although "A Modern Purgatory" gives a new comprehensive idea of what the average prisoner is, and is not in the least exaggerated.

MR. VENIZELOS' VISIT TO ROME

Rome, Italy—Among other messages dispatched by Signor Orlando on his accession to the premiership was one to Mr. Pashitch. The message assured the Serbian Prime Minister of the sympathetic feelings entertained by the people of Italy for the generous Serbian people and declared Italy's confidence in victory. Mr. Pashitch sent a reply in which he paid a tribute to Italian patriotism and to the bravery of the army, and expressed his conviction that Italy would be victorious over the common enemy. Mr. Venizelos has paid a short visit to Rome on his way to Paris and London. He was accompanied by several Greek deputies, the prefect of Salonika, and the director of the bank of Athens. Mr. Venizelos was received at the station on his arrival in Rome by Signor Borsari, under-secretary for Foreign Affairs, and by the Secretary-General, Commendatore de Martino. The Greek Prime Minister had long conversations during his stay in Rome with Baron Sonnino and Signor Orlando. In conversation with a representative of the press Mr. Venizelos said that he anticipated a hard and protracted war, but that he was convinced the Allies would conquer and that Italy would also emerge as a great power. He also expressed his conviction that Greece, Britain and America would go on with the war until victory was attained, even if their Allies ceased to fight. Mr. Venizelos said the situation in Greece was better and that the temper of the army was excellent.

Mr. Venizelos also had a long interview with the Ambassador for the United States, The Corriere della Sera says that Mr. Venizelos has wished to visit the capitals of the great allied powers for some time, but has hitherto been obliged to postpone his journey. There are special reasons for his undertaking it at the present time, other than the obvious one of conferring with the statesmen of the allied governments, and these may be found in the fact that armed intervention in Macedonia on the part of Greece is supposed to be imminent.

MR. HAYES FISHER, M. P., ON HOUSING QUESTION

Manchester, England—Mr. W. Hayes Fisher, M. P., president of the Local Government Board, spoke recently at the Reform Club in Manchester on housing after the war. He was in hopes, he said, that before the close of the present session, Parliament might have an opportunity of discussing at least the main outlines of whatever policy the Government adopted in regard to housing. It was not a party question, and he considered it would be well if all parties would combine and set about the task of finding a solution of the problem. The raising of money after the war, he said, would constitute one of the greatest difficulties, and the cost of materials would be the greatest of all. On the question as to whether the State was a good builder, Mr. Hayes Fisher confessed he did not think so. Examples of government buildings, he said, were to be seen at Woolwich and other places, and personally, he would not like to see it carried out on a grand scale. Two-thirds of the local authorities had replied to his circular asking for particulars of their building programs, and he thought it might be assumed that they were prepared to erect 200,000 houses. He hoped they would be prepared to build 300,000, and he thought they would when terms could be made.

Mr. Hayes Fisher then went on to say that he had hoped to be able to "explain" at the meeting what was meant by the term "substantial financial assistance," but so far the Treasury had not specified what amount of money they were prepared to place at his disposal in order that he might bargain with the local authorities. He thought the local authorities should be guided by the idea that they should act in partnership with the State. He hoped soon to hear from the Treasury, and after that he would issue a circular to the local authorities informing them what procedure the Local Government Board intended to adopt.

J. W. GERARD TELLS OF TEUTON POLITICS

Former Ambassador Says Centrum Party Member Is Elected to Reichstag on Sole Platform of Roman Catholicism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"A member of the Centrum Party is elected to the German Reichstag on the sole platform of Roman Catholicism; all that he has to say, when he is up for election, is that he is a Roman Catholic, that is sufficient ground for his candidacy," said the Hon. James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, speaking before The League for Political Education.

"This party," continued Mr. Gerard, "comprises one-third the membership of the Reichstag, has many priests among its members and holds the balance of power between the Conservatives on the right and the Social Democrats on the left. What is known as the National Liberal Party is but a branch of the Conservatives—there is no real Liberal Party in Germany—while the Progressive Party is a branch of the Social Democrats. The Centrum Party votes sometimes with the Social Democrats and sometimes with the Conservatives."

"Although there are no real political leaders in Germany, still there are figures that loom up in each party. Erzberger, of the Centrum Party, is a rather unusual figure, coming up from the people in Bavaria, which is the home of the party. He has not taken any definite stand against the Government. The Conservative Party sustains the Government and the Government sustains it. The Social Democrats constitute a large part of the population of the country, but have no voice in the government."

"The government controls the Protestant clergy, appointing them and paying them their salaries just as they do to the policemen, letter carriers and other such public servants; that is why the clergy have not raised their voices in this war. The people are taxed to pay them and all must pay that church tax unless they file a public statement to the effect that they are atheists."

"Bismarck, finding the Roman Catholics were not to be easily controlled, established a Kultur camp or war for civilization against the Roman Catholics, taking away from them their power of teaching and passing other laws limiting their activities. The Roman Catholics, then, fearing for their religious liberty, formed a political party. In time Bismarck was obliged to acknowledge himself beaten and many of his 'May laws,' as they were called, were repealed."

"Officials in Germany, except for a few minor ones who are elected, are appointed from the top down, so to speak. The Emperor has always with him a man who is at the head of the civil cabinet, who attends to the appointments. These are practically all made from the numbers of the Prussian landed aristocracy. The Social Democrats have no part in this; it is impossible for one of them to be made judge or district attorney; they hold no offices at all. The Centrum Party, however, is represented in Roman Catholic districts such as Bavaria and East Prussia."

"The Emperor appoints the chancellor and he appoints the various ministers. The chancellor defies the Reichstag, announcing that he is answerable to the Emperor alone; thus the Reichstag is nothing. There is but one point in which the Reichstag resembles the English Parliament, and that is that ministers of the crown may be made to appear to answer questions, notice being given in advance. That is an excellent way of exposing graft and inefficient management of the country's affairs, which we might do well to copy."

"Bethmann-Hollweg was a big, good-natured giant, lacking decision. There is no doubt that he was opposed to bringing the United States into the war, but he did not have nerve enough to stand out against the Emperor. He was afraid of losing his position, so he

waived his own opinion and let the order go out for ruthless submarine warfare. He made the mistake of allowing von Tirpitz and his like to manufacture a public opinion. He argued that by a ruthless submarine warfare they could bring England to her knees in two months and have peace in one month more, that the German people were tired of war, wanted peace and so demanded this course. The American people have no conception of the hatred which the German people feel toward them. The cartoon in Punch of the German family holding its early morning hate meeting is not exaggerated in the least. They have made much of the fact that the United States sold munitions to England which were used against Germany, forgetting or concealing the fact that according to international law, as promulgated by the Hague conferences citizens of any country have the right to sell munitions of war to any belligerent, and that, in addition, when the question came up of altering that law, it was Germany's representative who refused to agree to a change. Germany did not hesitate to sell munitions of war to England during the Boer War, although she knew that it was impossible for the Boers to get any from her, and yet Germany pretended to sympathize with the Boers."

"It is a curious characteristic of Germans that, although they have never been to America, they go to the library, read a few books about the country and then declare that they know all about it and its people. A speaker in the Reichstag had just been saying that the United States would never come into the war, when another man arose and announced that the United States had just then broken off relations with Germany."

"Michaels, as is well known, was appointed Chancellor merely as a stop gap; he could give a legal administration and that was all. Hertling, the present Chancellor, is an old man and a philosopher. He is a Roman Catholic from the strongly Roman Catholic country of Bavaria; he is it who is said to have made the regent of that kingdom the King of Bavaria. He represents the Roman Catholic Party, yet he is strongly Conservative, and the Conservative Party is the creature of the Emperor and of the Emperor alone."

BRITISH TRADE FAIR PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England—The next British Industries Fair, which is to be opened in London on Feb. 25, aims at surpassing in importance the three fairs previously held. Its promoters are encouraged by the success attained by the fair since its establishment three years ago, to hope that eventually the British Industries Fair will supersede the great commercial fair held at Leipzig. Like last year's fair the one to be opened next February will be restricted to china and earthenware, glass, fancy goods, paper, printing and stationery, toys and games. The commercial intelligence branch of the Board of Trade has been specially active in bringing before British manufacturers the kind of articles exported by Germany and Austria to Great Britain, and in showing how the goods were made and how the work can be carried out in Great Britain. Previous British fairs have attracted buyers from all parts of the world and have shown that all that is required to enable Great Britain to produce and manufacture goods as well and as cheaply as Germany is the right conditions and judicious encouragement. Largely increased accommodation for the housing of the fair in the vicinity of London docks has been put at the disposal of the Board of Trade by the premises consist of a large roof-lighted single-floor warehouse within easy reach of Mark-lane station.

THE NEW SPANISH CABINET
By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent
MADRID, Spain—As was mentioned in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor, there is already speculation as to how long the new Government can last. Agitations against it are even now pressing from two or three powerful quarters. Although Señor Cambo, the Regionalist leader, is sup-

porting it, the Regionalist Party, in general, is strongly dissatisfied and says it was traitorous on the part of Señor Ventosa and Señor Rodes, the two Catalans, to enter the Cabinet without obtaining any guarantees in advance. On the other hand Señor Lerroux, the Republican leader, is declaring that the inclusion of Señor La Cierva, a Maurist, in the Ministry, is a challenge and an affront to Liberals and the Left. Señor Lerroux also says that the military party ought to form the Cabinet, since they are the real masters of the situation. Señor Villanueva, President of the Chamber, and the chief supporter of Garcia Prieto, selects La Cierva and Cambo as being the real controllers of the situation now. The truth is that all is perplexity and doubt; and it is a general prophecy that the new Government will not be able to last until the general elections. The fact that the Marques de Lema refused to remain at the Foreign Office, insisting on following his chief into retirement, is generally deplored, because it is feared that the new government is very badly equipped for dealing with the extremely delicate international situation.

NATIONAL APPLE SHOW CONDUCTED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SPOKANE, Wash.—The Tenth National Apple Show closed its doors recently after a week of practical presentation of the various details of the apple industry, including the care of the orchard, fertilizing, spraying, pruning, gathering the fruit, packing and shipping. Exhibits of apples were made by the apple growing districts of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and British Columbia.

Distinctive features of the show this year were patriotic parades and pageants illustrative of historical events; practical demonstrations in grading, sorting, and packing apples; lectures, discussions, and special instructions pertaining to the fruit industry and to the conservation of food.

Federal Food Administrator Hoover advised the managers in the matter of contests in the home-made by-products class, and especially indorsed competition in the making of apple butter, apple syrup, and apple cake, directly in line with the policy of food saving. Both national and state departments of agriculture cooperated with the show management in its effort to educate the public in the growing and use of fruits, and especially the substitution of fruits for other foods that are needed at this time for shipment to the armies of this and other countries at the front.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE BY J. SIDNEY BRAITHWAITE

John Sidney Braithwaite, C. S., of London, England, a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture on "Christian Science: A Light on the Path," Friday evening, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul streets.

The lecturer was introduced by Riecknell Young, First Reader of The Mother Church, who said:

The whole burden of admonition in the Gospels and writings of the Apostles is to the effect that spiritual truth is real and permanent. Our perception of that truth must come by way of instruction and study, which require us to differentiate between mere theories of Christianity and the Science of it. There need not, however, be any perturbation of thought on this account, for nothing that is truly righteous in Christian doctrine will be lightly spoken of here nor will any Christian belief that deserves to be cherished as an ideal of life or that can offer hope or encouragement to men and women in the toil and struggle of existence be slightly set aside as unworthy of their attention. On the contrary, you will find that Christian hope is here exalted to its rightful throne, where it should be, and that the straitened step by which we have striven for faith and in turn faith for understanding, giving to mankind a religious foundation that cannot be shaken.

I deem it an especial privilege to be here tonight to listen to this lecture to be given by a friend whom I have known long and with whom I have been associated in Christian Science work in his native land. He comes to lecture to you upon the Science of all sciences, the Science of Christianity, or Christian Science. His message is one of helpfulness and assurance, for he speaks of the God who is Love, of His purpose and law, and of the adaptability of that purpose and law to human needs. I have the pleasure to introduce John Sidney Braithwaite, C. S., of London, England, member of the Board of Lectureship of this church.

Mr. Braithwaite spoke as follows:

The forward strides that are being made by the Christian Science movement can only be accounted for on the basis of the good that it is doing. It is carrying on the work of healing the sick and comforting the sorrowing, in these times of stress, on a purely spiritual basis—and the world is hungry for just that kind of comfort today.

It is doubtful whether any real peace or satisfaction can ever reach us until the understanding of the facts regarding life has superseded our ordinary opinions about it—and facts are scientific things. Do you want to be in possession of facts for the better government of your life and to gain some freedom from the trammels of false opinions? Then which way are you to turn? To science, as you believe it to be? Or to religion, as you think it is?

This is the dilemma that has confronted many people in all ages; for until recently the scientific and religious systems of the day have always been regarded as so irreconcilable in their point of view as to make the pursuit of both simultaneously a practical impossibility. In recent years, however, the tendency has been for the paths of religion and science to converge, and this may be due to the fact that the words Christian Science have now been before the world, welded together, for 50 years, and have stood the test of every kind of onslaught and attempt to break them asunder.

Discoverer's Unselfed Life

This is perhaps the best evidence we can have that the term Christian Science was no mere catch phrase. It was indeed the title deliberately asked to it by the Discoverer and founder of this teaching, Mary Baker Eddy, after years of spiritual research combined with abundant evidence of its healing and spiritualizing effect. In her little book entitled "No and Yes" (p. 10), she writes, "The two largest words in the vocabulary of thought are 'Christian' and 'Science,' showing that she was well aware of the significance attaching to the title under which her teaching was henceforth to be known. It was, perhaps, only humanly natural that anyone who dared to take up such a revolutionary standpoint must meet with misrepresentation, and it is probably correct to say that every detail of Mrs. Eddy's life and character has been subjected to a severe crossfire of calumny and criticism. Such criticism has, however, only rebounded upon the heads of the critics, for the true facts relative to the unselfed life and character of Mary Baker Eddy are available to every one who desires to have them, and are easy enough to understand when one desires to understand them. Let me very briefly review these facts.

By nature, intensely spiritual in her leanings; by her own industry, better educated than most young women of her day, and extraordinarily well read; by experience, brought to face with the tribulations and hardships of existence, ill-health and domestic sorrows, it would seem that there were abundant reasons why she should have been chosen as the channel through which this message should reach the world. There is no doubt whatever that she regarded herself as the recipient of a new revelation of Truth, and that she shouldered the responsibility implied in this idea with the deepest humility and sincerity of purpose. "I was a scribe under orders" ("Miscellaneous Writings," p. 311). "I have kept my Father's commandments, and abide in his love." The whole of his teaching and life seems to have been devoted to the application of these qualities—Life, Truth and Love—to the thought processes

of mankind, and they were then, and still are, found to be potent to dissolve the false point of view—the point of view of the material senses. Now those three words, Life, Truth and Love, are used about as often as any other three words in the vocabulary, but in Christian Science they assume for us a new significance, for in them is presented the Mind, which is God, and in a way which far transcends all corporeal sense of deity. Life, being the true consciousness of existence; Truth, being the true consciousness of facts or spiritual ideas; and Love, being the true consciousness of the harmony which broods over all with infinite tenderness and care, the whole is summed up in the one word, Principle.

Thought-Model of Jesus

If you study the Sermon on the Mount carefully you will find that Jesus tells us very little directly about the nature of God, as one would do if he were describing the nature of a human personality, but he tells us a great deal about the state of mind which is necessary for us to have if we would gain an understanding of God, and the immunity from evil which accompanies such understanding. He emphasizes there the necessity of such qualities as humility, purity, mercy, sincerity, courage, obedience, kindness, cheerfulness, faith, justice, and so forth. These things were to him the way in which the Mind, which is God, finds its expression or reflection in man.

They were his working thought-model, and you will notice that into this thought-model enters not a single vestige of material sense testimony—no provision for the physical body, no care for raiment or earthly possessions or titles. It is generally conceded that when a man desires to become proficient in some human occupation, take accountancy, for instance, he finds that he achieves right results and gains power in proportion as he advances in his knowledge of the established usage. To Jesus of Nazareth all human occupations and all established usage were entirely secondary when compared to the paramount claim on him and all, that of living one's life on consistently true lines. Life for him meant the service of God with the whole heart and mind, and this was what he meant by being about "his Father's business." As he advanced in his understanding of the perfect Principle of being, so he advanced in power until the time came when, having met and mastered all the claims of matter, he was able to say, "All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth." And this power which was given to him did not find its expression in an aggressive or dominating personality, but in a wonderful meekness and gentleness.

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of mankind, and they were then, and still are, found to be potent to dissolve the false point of view—the point of view of the material senses. Now those three words, Life, Truth and Love, are used about as often as any other three words in the vocabulary, but in Christian Science they assume for us a new significance, for in them is presented the Mind, which is God, and in a way which far transcends all corporeal sense of deity. Life, being the true consciousness of existence; Truth, being the true consciousness of facts or spiritual ideas; and Love, being the true consciousness of the harmony which broods over all with infinite tenderness and care, the whole is summed up in the one word, Principle.

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He has learned that his friend's healing has been brought about by Christian Science, and at once he is assailed by a number of considerations, chiefly concerned with false impressions of what Christian Science really is, partly his own and partly those current among his neighbors. There also array themselves before him a number of things which he believes that he would have to give up if he turned to Christian Science, and one may assume that for the first time in his life he is beginning to feel the nature of the fetters which bind him. They all plead for self.

As for religion, he cannot reconcile it with common sense. He is unable to believe that God could become a man and dwell among men, or that if He had a son, He could subject him to terrible ill-treatment as a means of expiating the sins of the world. Admittedly, he is vague on these questions, but although he does perhaps believe in God, he finds himself unable to think of Him as one thinks of a human personality and so, as religion seems to demand of him that he should so think, he has given up thinking of it at all. As regards science, this he has considered to be equally beyond his ken. And yet now that he hears of Christian Science, the need to get his own thoughts about God more clearly defined has become urgent. It is to the average man, therefore, that these explanations are addressed.

Now, if he turns to Christian Science, the average man will begin at once to make a discovery, namely, that those two supposedly irreconcilable systems of thought, religion and science, are therein completely reconciled, and become intelligible to all. For Christian Science is the very proof and demonstration of St. Paul's words: "That foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ."

RECALL OF MAYOR - FAILS IN OAKLAND

Waterfront Policy of Mr. Davie Upheld by a Vote of 23,079 to 9164—Analysis of Leading Issue of the Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

OAKLAND, Cal.—The election to recall Mayor John L. Davie of Oakland, on the general charge of incompetency, and failure to meet the legitimate needs of the city, in providing for commercial expansion on the waterfront and in other ways, resulted in a decided victory for the Mayor, the unofficial count being 23,079 against the recall and 9164 for it.

According to Mayor Davie, the real issue was, in effect, whether the remaining waterfront should be conserved in the interest of the city, or diverted to private purposes for inadequate compensation.

Three candidates opposed the Mayor. J. C. Taylor, the Socialist candidate, who ran on an anti-war platform, polled 1259 votes out of a Socialist registration of 4000.

Trying to trace the recall movement to its source, one gets no further, on the surface, than a group of some 200 discharged petty officials, who lost their posts in the City Hall as a result of Mayor Davie's discovery that their services were not needed, and they were not earning their salaries. The public corporations that have been sued during the Mayor's term and have been forced to pay their back taxes in sums running far into the thousands, the railways that have carried on a tremendous struggle for decades, to get control of Oakland's splendid waterfront at nominal cost, the real estate speculators seeking easy leases of tideland to hold for the "unearned increment" of the prosperous years now opening before the municipality, were all, without exception, for the Mayor's recall, and many actively worked for it. But they did it quietly, in the old way of secret contributions, while the open work was done by practical politicians.

A few cases in point will indicate how far the waterfront issue was involved in this recall election. Mayor Davie has started suits to test the validity of more than a dozen leases on the Oakland Estuary, or Inner Harbor, made by his predecessor in 1910 and 1911. He charges that these leases, which are clearly of property having immense rental value, were made without substantial consideration, the rents obtained being merely nominal. The totals for these leases, actually 14 in number, are as follows: area, 81 acres; frontage on deep water, one and one-half miles; annual rental, \$1824, or for the stated term of 25 years, \$40,600.

Naturally the holders of these leases are supporting the recall, for the Mayor is making their titles very insecure, not only by his suits against them, but also by his leases of other waterfront property.

Further, the three great railway

systems entrenched by former city administrations on the Oakland waterfront, the Southern Pacific, Western Pacific and "Key Route," have franchises granted in 1910 and 1911 for 25 years at a combined rental of \$3500 for about 1200 acres of land, with provision for a second period of 25 years at double rentals. Thus for the entire 50 years, the three franchises, will yield the city a total of \$262,500.

Compare these grants with those made under the present administration. Mayor Davie has just closed leases to A. J. Woolsey and the Union Construction Company. The former takes a 25 years' occupancy of a 25-acre tract on the western waterfront of the city at \$17,601 a year, or a total rental for the period of \$440,025. To this must be added about \$5000 a year for taxes and tolls. To the Union Construction Company the city leases a 40-acre tract for the same time, at an annual rental of \$15,000, or a total of \$375,000, to which taxes and tolls will also add about \$5000 a year. Thus for 65 acres, for 25 years, the citizens of Oakland will receive an income of \$815,025, as compared with a total of \$303,100 from all the other grants mentioned; and the former total does not include the taxes that will be paid by the big shipbuilding plants to be erected on the tracts just leased.

In other words, the city is getting an average of exactly \$100 an acre a year for 25 years, or \$4 per acre per year, from the earlier grants, while the two leases recently made by Mayor Davie yield a rental of \$12,539 per acre for the 25-year term, or \$501 per acre per year.

The profits made by some of the city's earlier grantees may explain their activity in this campaign. One lessee whose contract for four acres obliges him to pay a total rent of \$1625 in 25 years, sublet less than one-half the tract for \$13,000 cash. Another, who has a 5-acre lease for which he will pay \$1,250 in 25 years, is asking \$175,000 for this lease together with five acres lying back of the waterfront tract and having only a nominal value without it. But the most flagrant case of all is that of a dredging company, whose lease of 15 acres provides for a payment to the city of a total of \$4375 in 25 years, and obliges the city to pay the lessee, at 10 cents a cubic yard, for filling in the same land. Under this extraordinary contract Oakland must pay \$145,000 to its own tenant for dumping on this tract dredgings out of the channel in front of it, which he would otherwise have had to dump elsewhere at a heavy cost to himself! This fortunate lessee sublet less than one acre of his tract to a manufacturing concern at \$200 per month for three years, and at the end of that term raised the rent to \$300 a month.

Corporation franchises also played their part in the recall. For several years the corporation which controls the Oakland street railways has been trying to get a perpetual franchise. Mayor Davie has persistently blocked this effort, and has also compelled the corporation to pay many thousands of dollars of back taxes.

The waterfront, however, has been the core of Oakland's contention from the foundation of the city.

It was not until 1893 that Oakland really awoke to its danger. It then began in earnest to undo the work of

its years of negligence, by a suit against the waterfront company and the railway, which dragged on for years. In 1897 the State Supreme Court handed down a decision that at once took from the defendants and restored to the city nine-tenths of the 7870 acres which were claimed by the former under the Carpenter grant. In this decision the court drove back the limits of the company's title to the low-tide line, and declared that the sovereign control of the State over its navigable waters had never been granted away, and cannot be granted away, waterward from the ordinary low-tide line.

The end was now in sight. Succeeding litigation enforced the city's rights in full over its waterfront, and today the Southern Pacific, the Western Pacific and the "Key Route" railway companies hold admittedly as the city's tenants. Although their franchises are for long terms, they are not perpetual holdings, as they would be but for the work of John L. Davie, the present Mayor, and his associates many years ago in the struggle to rescue the Oakland waterfront from the grasp of corporations, which claimed the city's most valuable birthright without consideration paid or received.

ADDITIONAL POWER BOUGHT BY CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The city of Alameda, already owning an electric plant which has lately proved inadequate to supply the growing demands of its manufacturers, has decided, against much opposition, to buy a large quantity of current from the Great Western Power Company. This supply, purchased at low rates, will be resold to consumers at figures ranging from a maximum of \$50 a month downward, with practically no limit on quantity available, the cost per unit decreasing with the amount of current purchased.

This new departure from the city's long-established policy of refusing to deal with commercial producers of hydro-electric power, has been forced upon Alameda by its inability to meet the "peak" or daytime demand of industrial consumers in a community that is fast adding to its manufacturing and shipbuilding plants. The Public Utilities Board of Alameda some months ago made a contract with the power company, but this was not approved by the City Council until recently.

NO-SALOON VICTORY RESULTS DETAILED

California Anti-Saloon League Superintendent Declares Successful Los Angeles Outcome Will Encourage Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Dr. D. M. Gandier, state superintendent of the California Anti-Saloon League, in describing the results of the no-saloon victory to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, says:

"On November 20, the people of Los Angeles voted five to three against saloons and café night-life. This is the first time in the history of the world that a city of 600,000 population has banished the saloons by the vote of its own people.

"Larger cities than Los Angeles are dry, it is true, but in every such case they went dry either by the edict of a ruler or by the vote of a commonwealth, which included much territory outside of the city. Los Angeles is not dry, but it has outlawed saloons, stopped the sale of distilled liquors and prohibited the sale of wine and beer in all parts of the city except a very small zone in the heart of the business district. Within this zone, wines, not fortified with brandy, and beer may be served with meals in public dining rooms, between 11 a. m. and 9 p. m., or may be sold in sealed packages between 7 a. m. and 6 p. m."

After March 31, 1918, Mr. Gandier continued, saloons and bar rooms and the custom of "treating," which they have fostered, will be no more in Los Angeles. The worst evils of café night life will also be gone, and Los Angeles will be another long step forward.

This is, of course, going to improve social conditions in this city, but even more important will be its influence in cleansing politics. The saloon in politics—and so long as it exists it will always be in politics—makes for corruption and inefficiency. It effects not merely the police force, but to some extent the whole city administration. With the saloon gone, public officials will be more attentive to the demands of good citizenship, and there will be less difficulty in getting good citizens into office. The savings in dollars and cents thus effected will offset all the loss in revenue from

license taxes. The gain to the city in higher lines will be incalculable.

"Two weeks before the Los Angeles victory," said Dr. Gandier, "San Jose, the county seat of Santa Clara County, outlawed the saloons, 78 in number. These two victories have already moved other cities to plan for the banishment of their saloons. One big problem during the early months of next year in California will be how to prevent cities from calling elections on this question. Impossible things may thus be attempted, and so disastrous defeats may be met. If wise counsels prevail, there will be no serious defeats and next April will see a big addition to the list of saloonless cities in this State."

"The victories already won in California cities will encourage the administration at Washington to go further along prohibition lines in the interest of conservation. President Wilson and Mr. Hoover see clearly the inconsistency of saving sugar by reducing the candy output, so long as more than 500,000,000 pounds of sugar are annually going into beer. They cannot but be embarrassed by their appeal to loyal Americans to give up their breakfast bacon, while the brewers are permitted to destroy grain which would add at least 600,000,000 pounds of pork to the country's annual output."

"The victory in Los Angeles where the people, voting on several propositions, adopted by overwhelming majority the one which will give them the earliest date, will help convince President Wilson and others that the United States is ready for absolute prohibition as a war measure. To save food and save men the vast majority will gladly give up their glass of wine or beer, and the few who object will yield to necessity, as they are doing in case of the draft law."

"The vote in Los Angeles, San Jose, New Mexico and Ohio should convince Congress and the President that there

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is a mighty and ever growing sentiment in the United States against John Barleycorn. This sentiment is not confined to country districts and small cities, but is rapidly becoming the dominant force in large cities. At a time like this, when wise and daring leaders are needed and are gladly followed, President Wilson can do no more popular thing than to demand that John Barleycorn be thrown overboard, and the ship of state cleared for action against the Huns and all their allies.

"These California victories will have a decided effect in encouraging California's congressmen to vote for the submission to state legislatures of a prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States. They will also have a large effect upon the election in California, next year, of a Legislature which will ratify such an amendment."

"If Congress should not submit such an amendment at an early date, these victories will doubtless lead to a union of all the temperance forces in California next year in favor of a constitutional amendment."

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THE RETIREMENT FROM THE ISONZO

Various Steps in the Italian Retreat Seen in Survey of Official Statements

By The Christian Science Monitor special military correspondent

LONDON, England (November 5, 1917)—As far as is known at present, General Cadorna has succeeded in withdrawing a large proportion of his forces from the Isonzo, including the Bainsizza Plateau and the Carso, to behind the Tagliamento, and holding the enemy there. The German high command claims, in its communiqué of Friday, Nov. 2, to have driven the Italians across the Tagliamento or taken prisoners those who remained, and to have cleared all the country from the Fella Valley to the Adriatic. The Italian communiqué of Thursday, Nov. 1, claimed by rapidity of movement of the retreating bodies, and the brave resistance of those told off to cover the retreat—in which the cavalry, handled with the utmost skill and boldness, played an heroic part—"our troops have effected the withdrawal on the Tagliamento in spite of extremely difficult strategic and transport conditions." This communiqué calls attention, in particular, to the third army nearly complete, the first and second cavalry divisions and especially the heroic regiments of Genoa and Novara, and the untiring efforts, as worthy of the admiration and gratitude of their country. The German advance to the river bank by patrols is admitted by the Italian communiqué of Friday, while that of Saturday reports "detaining" the attempts of the enemy to reach the right (western) bank of the river, and refers to pressure being more noticeable on the left wing of the Italian line, the Tagliamento.

The German report of Saturday admits no important fighting operations, but states that over 200,000 prisoners and over 800 guns have been counted, while the booty in machine guns and so forth, motor vehicles, baggage and other war material is beyond even approximation. Over 60,000 men are said to have been cut off, or outflanked on both sides and to have surrendered to the Germans on Oct. 31. The German command may be trusted not to understate the captures made, in any case they must be very large, for at the commencement the Italian line was pierced in two places and gave way on a wide front, allowing the German-Austrian forces to pour down two roads to the plain, pushing past and turning the flank of those parts of the line which stood firm (from the Bainsizza Plateau to the sea), thus making it imperative to withdraw that portion of the line as well.

It is said that the second army, to which was entrusted the defense of the line from north of the Bainsizza Plateau to Plezzo, or part of it, had been got at by German peace propaganda. General Cadorna referred in a communiqué to the "lack of resistance of a part of the Italian army" and some of the troops apparently left their posts dropping arms and equipment. The enemy has always held a bridgehead at St. Lucia on the Isonzo south of Tolmino, i. e. he held a fortified position on the west side of the Isonzo covering the bridge and enabling him to cross at will. The Italians had never succeeded in wresting this bridgehead from him. After a short, but intense bombardment with gas shells on a front of 20 miles from about St. Lucia to Plezzo, on the morning of Oct. 24, the enemy issued from the direction of St. Lucia and pushed up the valley of the Isonzo on the Italian side of it. He also succeeded in forcing a crossing north of Plezzo and south of Monte Ronbon, and apparently had great success on the greater portion of the front attacked, gained the heights and overlooked the plain; meantime the Italian third army and the troops responsible for the Bainsizza Plateau stood firm. The numbers of the German attacking forces were much exaggerated in the beginning by confused reports.

On Oct. 26 the Italian communiqué admitted withdrawal to the frontier line from Mount Maggiore—eight miles southwest of Plezzo—to Auzo seven miles southwest of Tolmino, and consequently the necessity of evacuating

the Bainsizza Plateau. According to this communiqué the situation from Gorizia to the Adriatic remained unchanged. The Italian communiqué of the 28th refers to violent enemy attacks and feeble resistance of detachments of the second army, enabling the enemy to pierce the left wing of the Julian front and "the valiant efforts of other troops were not successful in preventing the enemy from penetrating into the sacred soil of the 'Fatherland.' Then, or previous to this, General Cadorna had decided to fall back on the line of the Tagliamento. The communiqué states that "our troops fell back according to plan. The stores and depots evacuated were destroyed." This impelled retirement from the Bainsizza, Gorizia and the Carso, and the German communiqué of Oct. 29 reports the retirement of the whole of the Italian Isonzo forces on to the Tagliamento, the 3rd army retiring along the Adriatic coast.

The Italian communiqués of both Nov. 3 and 4 indicate increasing pressure on their left wing on the Tagliamento. Other attacks on the Giudicaria front, west of Lake Garda, were repulsed after heavy fighting. The German communiqué of the 4th merely mentions artillery activity of varying intensity on the Tagliamento. A study of the map will show what an awkward line the present Italian frontier is strategically. The Italian command and staff must naturally have considered for years all the various lines of defense in the event of a retirement from the frontier being necessary, and have prepared plans for retirement on and for holding the various lines. The strongest line would appear to be the Adige, which flows roughly south from where it crosses the frontier from the Trentino to Verona, whence it continues southeast and east to the Adriatic, but a retirement on to the Adige would mean the surrendering of all the north-eastern portion of Italy including Venice.

Other lines are the Brenta which flows across Italy from the Val Sugana, 20 to 30 miles north of the Adige, above that again the Piave. The Tagliamento, on which the eastern front is now, flows southerly for about two-thirds of its length measuring from its estuary in the Adriatic. It forms a number of streams in its upper and middle course, now much swollen by rains. Latisana, where the Germans claim to have cut off 60,000 Italians (perhaps the 3rd army) is situated near the mouth of the river. A railway runs along the course of the river on the west and there is a good road system. That there are prepared positions in the rear goes without saying.

Mr. Lloyd George accompanied by General Smuts, Sir William Robertson, chief of the British imperial general staff, Sir Henry Wilson, General Maurice and other officers, left England for Italy and were to leave Paris on Sunday morning. The object of their visit is perhaps to confer regarding the assistance to be given to Italy by England and France in this emergency, or to view matters from a nearer standpoint, for one would say that the line of action must have been arrived at previously, for the possibility of having to assist Italy must have presented itself to that the best way to render assistance to a given point or position is not always by reinforcing that point and Austrian pressure on Italy has previously been met by thrusts in a different theater viz, after the defeat of the Italians at Custoza in 1866, the Austrians were beaten by the Prussians in Bohemia which at once relieved the situation in Italy. There are however very strong political and sentimental reasons for giving assistance in Italy itself, the strongest perhaps being that Italy must be preserved from the fate of Belgium, Serbia and Rumania, and the preparations for a thrust elsewhere would be construed into leaving her to that fate, a construction which German propaganda would seize every opportunity to impress upon the Italians.

CLUBS TO AID SOLDIERS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York City Federation of Women's Clubs has decided to raise \$50,000 to celebrate its crystal anniversary in February, 1918. The fund will go toward the erection of a community hall holding 12,000 men, for the soldiers of Camp Upton. The entire cost will be \$100,000.

A FIRST LORD'S MAIDEN SPEECH

Sir Eric Geddes Makes Statement in Lower House as First Lord of Admiralty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WESTMINSTER, England—The House of Commons is becoming accustomed to maiden speeches by gentlemen who start their parliamentary careers as ministers. Lord Morley, in this respect, no longer stands alone in history. Mr. Lloyd George's raid upon extra-parliamentary talent for the purposes of the war has changed all that. And while Sir Auckland Geddes, who is reputed to be at least as able as the brilliant First Lord of the Admiralty, his brother, has yet to address the House, it seems unlikely that he will break that ministerial maiden speech shall touch a very high level.

Last week, Nov. 1, Sir Eric Geddes made his first statement both as member of the House of Commons and as First Lord of the Admiralty. It was awaited with the very keenest interest both on personal grounds—for Sir Eric has broken all precedents in reaching his present position in the fact that he was formerly a member of the Board of Admiralty, which has never contributed a first lord to politics, and in his zigzag rise by way of the direction of military railways on all fronts and a major-generalship and vice-admiralship in quick succession—and on public grounds, for the Admiralty had again come in for a storm of criticism. At the close of his hour and twenty minutes' speech members were entirely satisfied. The substance of the speech was couched in this paper and, as would be seen, it covered every phase of the naval question in a most comprehensive and statesmanlike manner. But the mere reading of the speech could not entirely convey its convincing effect on the House of Commons.

Sir Eric Geddes is a dark, strongly built, clean shaven man of medium height, whose manner at the table inevitably conveyed a sense of forcefulness and thoroughness to members. In his speech he broke the precedents by reading throughout from a typewritten and apparently verbatim document. It is the tradition of the House, "the most terrible audience in the world," and certainly a terrible stickler for precedents, that members must not read their speeches. They can jot down a few notes, to which they can refer as often as they like, but they must not read. Mr. Ginnell and Sir Eric Geddes have now both broken the custom. However, it may be said that otherwise Sir Eric revealed an easy command of the rules and customs of parliamentary etiquette. He was quite at his ease and his strong resonant voice carried with the utmost clearness to the most distant parts of the chamber. Obviously it would not be difficult for the First Lord to take his place among the orators of Parliament, but members were certainly entirely satisfied with the utterly unaffected, entirely audible, semi-monotone which the speaker adopted, as the most suitable method of conveying his message clearly to everyone concerned. It was, in fact, the absence of any attempt at rhetoric or at that adroitness of language with which some ministers appear to convey information while conveying none, that enabled Sir Eric Geddes' speech to carry so much conviction. And for the exemplary audibility of the speech, the press gallery at least was devoutly thankful, for in respect of inaudible speeches its wrath is increasing.

It was not, however, the manner of the speech which greatly satisfied members so much as its matter and the attitude of the First Lord, clearly brought out, toward the House and the public. There was no ambiguity about it. When Sir Eric Geddes had finished you knew exactly what the submarine position was in its essentials. You knew that most satisfactory success had been attained and that the menace was being met for the time being, but you knew also that

the always imminent possibilities of the future brooked no sort of relaxation of effort on the part of the Admiralty or the public. When Sir Eric Geddes explained that he also would not give the figures of tonnage lost, he was able to satisfy the House, as no other first lord had been able to do, that he was solely concerned with avoiding giving information to the enemy. You felt that the speaker's sole concern was to give members of the House, the British public, and, not least, Germany, an accurate statement of the naval situation, so far as it could be done without imparting information which would handicap the Allies' efforts to secure victory. There was no distrust of either the public or the House of Commons.

Sir Eric's reply to criticisms of the Admiralty in respect of the Norwegian convoy, the alleged failure to assist Russia by not forcing an entrance to the Baltic, and the alleged failure in general to use its enormous might in an offensive manner against the enemy, was completely approved by the House. Altogether the speech was described by many parliamentary hands and pressmen of long experience as easily one of the finest maiden speeches they had ever heard. It has on innumerable occasions been Mr. Asquith's difficult task to congratulate new members on their maiden speeches, and he has displayed a remarkable skill in finding something new and yet truthful to say of each of them. But there was no doubting his satisfaction and enthusiasm on this occasion. "One of the most lucid and comprehensive statements on naval administration and policy to which I have ever, in a long experience, been my pleasure to listen." He has given us exactly what the House wanted to know and, in a manner which was worthy, in every degree, of the importance and difficulty of his task. Then Mr. Asquith went on to express his delight at the manner in which Sir Eric had dealt with the critics of the navy who would like it to go "splashing and spluttering about the world." Sir Eric had referred to Mr. Asquith's speech to the navy in which he spoke of their work being carried on in "the twilight." "There is a certain class of critics," the former Prime Minister said, "who seem to hold it a matter of legitimate complaint against the navy that their actions are not carried on in the limelight." "What the navy ought to do," Mr. Asquith added, "is what the navy is doing and doing since the beginning of the war—maintaining the inviolability of our coasts, sweeping the high seas, on which not a single German merchantman is now to be found, preserving our commerce, establishing and maintaining the blockade of the enemy's supplies, and a ceaseless, unobtrusive, but effective vigilance in maintaining in the only real sense the command of the seas. I am delighted to hear from the right honorable gentleman that, in accordance with the best traditions of the navy, while he remains at the head of the Board of Admiralty, that is the policy to which we are going to adhere, and I heartily congratulate him upon the admirable lucidity and cogency with which he has demolished the crude and ephemeral fancies of the hour." Mr. Asquith concluded by expressing from his condemnation honest, well informed and patriotic criticism of which there was some forthcoming in the subsequent debate.

COMMISSIONS ASKED FOR PORTO RICO MEN
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
SAN JUAN, P. R.—One hundred and seventy-five out of 225 student officers in the training camp at Henry Barracks, Cayey, have been recommended to the War Department for commissions in the national army by Lieut.-Col. Orval P. Townsend. As soon as the orders are received the officers will be sworn in, given their commissions and allowed leaves of absence until Dec. 15, when they will be ordered to report for duty in connection with training the drafted troops from the island who will begin assembling at about that time.

FOOD SAVING LEAGUE LAUNCHED

Sir Arthur Yapp in Earnest Address at Keighley Dwells on Necessity for Economy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
KEIGHLEY, England—In launching his scheme for a League of National Safety at Keighley recently, Sir Arthur Yapp, Director of Food Economy, explained the necessity for voluntary economy in food, and gave some striking figures to drive home to his audience the urgent need for food conservation.

History, Sir Arthur Yapp said, taught that in a great world struggle food might play as important a part as armaments in winning the war. The position of the Entente Allies regarding food, he said, was undoubtedly serious, but it was much less serious than that of the Central Powers. As the war dragged on, however, matters could not fail to become worse, and he submitted that it was better men should suffer a certain amount of inconvenience now, rather than that the war should be lengthened, or end in an inconclusive peace. In the present crisis, he reminded them, Britain had to think not only of her own but of her allies' needs. The whole-hearted entry of the United States into the war meant much for the sacred cause of the Allies; but it also meant that every man sent from the United States to France would have to be clothed and fed, and that meant tonnage. Every shipload of food saved, therefore, meant another boat available for the soldiers of the United States to fight beside the French and British troops on the western front. He appealed to every town, and to every household, to think of food saving in terms of ship saving and to count sacrifice at table as one of the ways by which to transport America's brave soldiers to the battlefields of Europe.

Continuing, Sir Arthur Yapp said, not only must every effort be made to increase home production, but nothing must be wasted, and every one must be prepared to eat less of all essential foodstuffs. If each of the 8,000,000 families in Great Britain would save four ounces of bread per day it would mean a saving of no fewer than 180,000,000 four-pound loaves a year, or 4,888,000 hundred-weight of flour. Since the introduction of the 9d. loaf, he said, the consumption of bread had increased 3 per cent. During the week-end of Sunday, Oct. 28, 14 ships over and 4 ships under 1600 tons were sunk. Supposing one of these had contained 6000 tons of wheat, that would represent 5,376,000 two-pound loaves. That would be equivalent to the loss of a week's bread ration for 2,688,000 people, or starvation in bread for a borough like Keighley for 15 months. The supreme opportunity of the civilian, he maintained, was in sacrifice and self-denial. "For the sake of the women and children at home, and our fighting men and those of the Allies overseas," was the appeal that had already secured millions of adherents in the United States.

Sir Arthur then announced he was that day initiating a League of National Safety in which every citizen could immediately enroll, signing this

simple promise and daily fulfilling it faithfully:

"I realize that economy in the use of all food and the checking of all waste helps my country to complete victory, and I promise to do all in my power to assist this campaign for national safety."

He wanted the membership certificate to be on every table as a remembrance of the preciousness of food in these stern days of war, and as a record and memorial of the daily vigilance which was the price of victory. The league was no whim, it was a clarion note of appeal to quiet, regular self-denial, so that food might be conserved. He asked for 5,000,000 or even 10,000,000 members by Christmas. He wanted immediately 10,000 members, the first 10,000 to bring other thousands into the league of ship savers and defenders of the U-boat. There were no membership fees. They paid in service, not in cash. A badge with an anchor to wear and a certificate of membership would be supplied free to every member. Each district, each institution, each church, each industry would be invited to enroll its own members, each working in its own way. He believed the success of the league might save the country from the expense and inconvenience of compulsory rationing, but if rationing became inevitable the League of National Safety would do more than anything else to pave the way and to insure the smooth working of whatever scheme might be adopted by the Government.

The Food Controller, Sir Arthur continued, was most anxious to avoid the inconvenience and expense of compulsory rationing, but he realized that it might soon become necessary. No nation could afford to gamble in a matter of such vital importance as its food supply. Lord Rhonda had authorized him to state that he would not hesitate to recommend to the Cabinet whatever restrictions might be necessary, including compulsory rationing, if the present appeal for voluntary economy did not immediately give the results desired. The whole situation was being most carefully watched, and Lord Rhonda did not intend to leave anything to chance. Meantime he appealed to the whole nation to support the food economy campaign. Lord Rhonda did not wish to cause any unnecessary inconvenience to any individual or any industry, but the safety of the nation was the only consideration. The nation as a whole would be the better for a tremendous effort to combat extravagance, waste and selfishness. There was no appeal to those who were now getting less food than was necessary to economize, though all should join the league. The appeal was to those who, without injury, could eat less than they were at present consuming. The symbol of the league was an anchor, Sir Arthur added, and that anchor, true and strong as steel, must be forged in every kitchen so that the ship of state might be made fast amid all the storms that blew.

AIDING CLEVELAND SPANIARDS

CLEVELAND, O.—Plans for the betterment of conditions of Spaniards in Cleveland and vicinity are being forwarded by the Spanish-American Mutual Benefit Society, says the Plain Dealer. The 90 members of the organization hope to enroll the 350 or more Spaniards. The chief object is to help them learn the English language.

FUND FOR BIBLES FOR MEN AT FRONT

Campaign Is Being Waged to Raise \$400,000 Before Dec. 11—Books Wanted by Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—As a special feature of the American Bible Society's campaign to raise \$400,000, before Dec. 11, with which to supply American soldiers and sailors with khaki-covered New Testaments, tomorrow will be observed an universal Bible Sunday throughout the United States. The society urges all ministers and laymen to put forth special efforts to make this Sunday a great impetus for the campaign.

Putting the inspiration of a militant religion into the morale of the American forces at the front is the fundamental object of this campaign. The Y. M. C. A., which will be one of the principal distributing agencies for the Testaments, reports that the Bible is the most popular book in the trenches, and that the demand far outdistances the present supply.

"The trials and temptations of war make a demand on the spiritual stamina of men," says the society, "and everywhere there is a turning toward old values and old virtues. Men facing extreme danger feel no flippancy about religion. Instead, there is everywhere a groping toward light, a demand for further understanding of life's paradoxes and sacrifices. If the churches can meet that demand, they will perform a service for the fighting forces of Uncle Sam not second to that which satisfies physical needs. This campaign should have the support of every patriotic Christian American."

SUFFRAGE APPROVED BY ALABAMA CLUBS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—At the annual session of the Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs, held in Mobile, a resolution offered by Mrs. J. B. Parks, president of the Alabama suffragists, approving the enfranchisement of women, was adopted by a large majority after a stormy debate. War measures to have been discussed at the session have been carried over for action by the executive committee in a called meeting.

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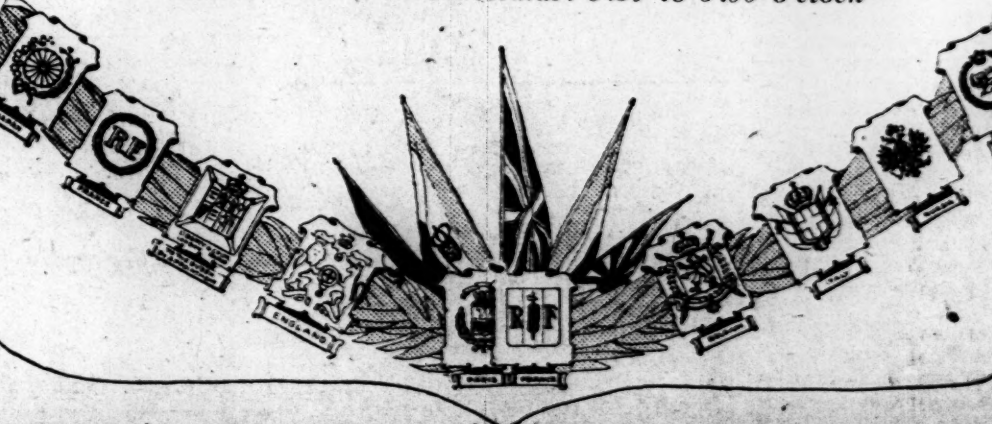
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VARIOUS STAGES
IN SPANISH CRISIS

Senor Garcia Prieto Succeeds in
Forming Ministry of a Kind—
Senor Alvarado Takes the
Portfolio of Foreign Affairs

By The Christian Science Monitor's special
Spanish correspondent

III

MADRID, Spain.—As mentioned in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor, it is announced that a Cabinet of a kind has been formed by Senor Garcia Prieto, the Marqués Albuquerques, but great doubt and difficulty still hang upon the situation. At the extremity of the dilemma the King sent for Garcia Prieto and asked him to make a further attempt on as wide a coalition basis as necessary. Garcia Prieto informed His Majesty that nothing could be done unless the Reformists and Regionalists, who demanded two seats in Cabinet, were given representation, and that they insisted on the immediate calling of the Cortes and the adoption of their program for a reformed constitution, and also that the official Conservative party and the Romanones Liberals and the parties of the Right would not enter the combination, although the Conservatives promised their support outside the Government, and that of the Romanones party could also be depended upon.

With this understanding Garcia Prieto entered upon the task afresh, but met with new difficulties, one of the chief being in connection with the Foreign Ministry. Ultimately he was able to announce to His Majesty that he had formed a Ministry and that Senor Alvarado would take the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, Senor Ventosa, a Catalan, that of finance, Senor La Cierva that of war, Senor Gimeno that of the navy, and Senor Rodas, another Catalan, that of education. The remaining offices were to be filled by men quite new to ministerial responsibility. This had no sooner been announced than it became known that Senor Alvarado, after assenting to his appointment as Foreign Minister, had sent in his resignation, and in this extra dilemma Senor Garcia Prieto stated that he would himself assume charge of the Foreign Office. This is the state of affairs at present, but hardly anybody in Madrid, and probably not even the new Democratic Premier himself, expects anything but the very shortest life for the new Ministry.

Garcia Prieto's previous attempt at government, which came between the Romanones and Dato Cabinets in the summer, endured less than two months, and collapsed upon the difficulty arising with the army. The attitude of the army juntas in the present case is all important, and there is very little hope of their being satisfied with this new ministry, which is declared to be weaker in construction than any previous cabinet. The immediate development of events is looked forward to with the utmost anxiety and curiosity.

OFFICIAL AIR
SERVICES EXHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Lord Cowdray recently opened the official air services exhibition at the People's Palace, Mile End Road. The exhibition has been organized by Lady Drogheda. The Mayor of Stepney, who was in the chair, stated that all the school children of London were to be given the opportunity of visiting the exhibition. In his opening address, Lord Cowdray said that the task of the Air Board was no small one. There were hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of men and women engaged in the manufacture of aircraft. They were producing machines which could rise to enormous heights, and which had a greater speed than double that of the fastest express train. They were being manufactured at a great and ever-increasing rate. Referring to the recent air raids on London, Lord Cowdray said he had yet to know the Englishman who was afraid of warfare of this kind.

Major-General E. B. Ashmore, who is in command of the air defenses of the London area, said that London for the purposes of the air was as much on the battlefield as any town on the Continent. The Germans came there as often and in as great strength as they could. The effect of the arrangements made by Lord French had been that of the German aircraft which came over, nine-tenths failed to attain their objective. They could not make absolutely certain yet that no German machine would reach a great place like London. If they had all the machines, guns and lights in the world, they could not prevent this—at present. But they had stopped for the time, at any rate, attacks by day. When they came by night, only about one in ten got through the defenses. In the recent Zeppelin raid there had been 10 Zeppelins, each capable of carrying about 10 tons of bombs. In the recent raid by aeroplanes, the Germans had made seven particular attacks. Of these seven attacks, six were stopped by the barrage and other arrangements. In the seventh attack, two, or at the most three machines, got through. But the effect of these raids was extremely small, owing to the defenses, compared with the efforts which the Germans put forth. The anti-aircraft men were very keen, very well trained, and very capable. They had also very good machines, flown by pilots, second to none in the world.

The proceeds of the exhibition are to be given to the flying services hospitals. The exhibition is a development of the one organized by Lady

Drogheda at the Grosvenor Gallery in January, and which has since been held in a number of towns throughout the country. There are a number of exhibits of German aircraft. These include: a complete German Albatross two-seater biplane, which was the last machine brought down by Capt. Albert Ball, V. C., and which has a revolving "turret" in which the gunner sits, and a Mercedes 160-horsepower engine; an Albatross scout; the remains of a Gotha; a gondola from L 23, one of the Zeppelins brought down in England; a red German field artillery target balloon, marked "Jüterborg bei Berlin," which came down in Wales in the summer, and bearing a printed notice offering a reward of 10 marks to the finder; a fish-shaped observation car picked up in East Anglia; the wing of a German aeroplane painted sky-blue underneath and a vague green color above; samples of the chief German aero engines which have been taken intact. There is also the Morane-Saulnier "parasol" machine, which was used by Flight Sub-Lieutenant Warneford, V. C., when he destroyed the Zeppelin between Ghent and Brussels in June, 1915.

Hanging from the middle of the hall is the model "sound-controlled mystery" airship, which was invented by Lieutenant Roberts. A model of a Vickers scout is also to be seen, and a specimen of a Sopwith "super-Camel" with two machine-guns firing through the propeller.

A wonderful collection of pictures and of photographs taken from the air at all the different fronts is one of the most interesting sections of the exhibition. Some of these photographs trace the history of the kite balloon and the parachute. Among these are some of Colonel Maitland making his first parachute descent, and afterwards swimming in the North Sea. There are also fine specimens of pictures by Nevins, Muirhead Bone, Raemakers, Geoffrey Watson, Gordon Crosby, and others. Some pictures of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth centuries give an idea of the early history of aerial navigation.

BLOCKADE AND
THE NEUTRALS

Lord Robert Cecil's Letter to
Professor Birck and the Pro-
fessor's Reply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—The attitude of Britain toward neutrals in the matter of the blockade, and especially toward Denmark, was the subject of a talk which Professor Birck had with Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, during a recent visit of the former to England. Following this Lord Robert wrote a letter to Professor Birck which the latter published and to which he replied. The letter of the Minister of Blockade is an interesting redefinition of England's policy toward neutrals. He says:—

Foreign Office, Oct. 19.

Dear Dr. Birck, You ask me to write to you giving an explanation of the present economic policy of this country with regard to Denmark. That is a large subject, which it would be impossible for me to deal with satisfactorily in a letter, but I may, perhaps, be allowed to state a few of the leading points of that policy.

Until the United States entered the war, the powers of the entente governments with regard to Danish trade were those of belligerents, relying principally on their belligerent rights for exercising economic pressure on our enemies. As belligerents we had the right to stop and put into the prize courts any goods which we had reason to believe were going to our enemies. Broadly speaking, the limit of our rights was drawn up for us by the law which our prize courts administered. Anything which we had reasonable grounds for thinking was liable to condemnation by our prize courts we could stop, and beyond that

we could do nothing, except by agreement or in excess of our legal rights.

The British Government have throughout the war shown themselves anxious not to exceed their belligerent rights in dealing with neutral nations. And I am myself satisfied that this policy was not only right, but eminently justified by its results all over the world. There remained the possibility of making agreements whereby imports from Denmark into Germany should be limited and we did our best to enter into understandings or agreements of that nature; but our powers in that respect were much more limited than they are now that the United States have become co-belligerents, for a large part of the most necessary imports into Denmark comes from the United States. So long as America was neutral she naturally put no restraint on her trade with Denmark. Now that she is a belligerent she is entitled to make any condition that seems good to her as a price for continuing that trade, and the allied governments are equally entitled to take similar action.

Let me add this: Our action in this matter is not dictated by any desire to injure Denmark. You refer to certain attacks on the Danes in one or two English papers. I regret those attacks. There has always been a traditional friendship between England and Denmark, and it may be that if we had stood by Denmark in 1864 we should not now be faced with this devastating war, originated by German militarism. In my judgment, taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case—the geographical position of Denmark and its military strength; the fact that Denmark, unlike some other neutrals, has always maintained a considerable export of food stuffs with this country; and the fact that, as far as I know, the assurances given to the British Government by the Danish authorities have been substantially carried out—Great Britain has no ground for changing its traditional policy with regard to Denmark. That policy I most earnestly desire to maintain, and I confidently hope that the Danish Gov-

ernment will second our endeavors. Yours very truly, ROBERT CECIL.

In his reply to Lord Robert, Professor Birck said:

"In his letter Lord Robert Cecil defines the policy which England is pursuing toward Denmark. While every Dane will acknowledge the very friendly disposition manifested in the letter of the Minister, there are some points where Lord Robert's argument is open to contradiction. He maintains that each of the belligerent powers has the right, as belligerents, to decide upon the conditions for the continuation of trade with Denmark. Certainly, from the juridical and formal point of view he is right, but such a distinguished lawyer as Lord Robert Cecil is certainly not unaware of the principle of 'Common Law' adopted by British and American legislation in connection with railways and trusts, which provides that the exercise of rights resulting from the possession of merchandise and means of production should be 'fair and reasonable.'

"In other words, the question of knowing whether it is admissible to refuse the importation of petroleum and oil cake, to mention some of the articles which I referred to during my conversation with the Minister, cannot be solved by the simple allegation that the right to dispose of an article of merchandise belongs to the party which detains it. No one will deny that it is 'fair and reasonable' to refuse to authorize the export of goods which would go directly or indirectly to an enemy country, but it would be difficult to contend that it is 'fair and reasonable' to prevent neutral countries from importing strictly necessary articles with the object, for example, of preventing the exportation of articles by a neutral which have no relation to articles imported by that neutral from belligerents. That is a case of 'unreasonable restraint of trade'; that is to say, the question whether the formal right of trading only with a country one desires to trade with is in accord with the spirit of justice cannot be settled by a unilateral formula, but must be decided

according to the merits of each particular case.

"When, again, Lord Robert Cecil distinguishes between the period when the United States was a neutral country and the present period when she is allied to Great Britain, and maintains in the first case that a belligerent cannot, without exceeding its rights, seize other ships than those condemned by a prize court, we are entitled to consider the consequence of substituting the Argentine for the United States. While the Argentine is not a belligerent, Great Britain and America would have no right to seize cargoes which have been condemned by a British prize court. With these reservations, no objection will be taken on the part of neutrals to Lord Robert Cecil's letter."

MEMORIAL UNVEILED
BY SOUTHERN WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A mural tablet erected in the State Capitol as a memorial to Mrs. Amartha Snowden by the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the general assembly of the State was recently unveiled here.

There was in attendance at the exercises a delegation of students from the Confederate Home College of Charleston, which institution Mrs. Snowden founded and of which she was the first president.

The tablet is of white Vermont marble in the form of a diminished section of a Greek portico. Two finely wrought flags, in high relief, the Confederate and the state flag, are crossed above an inscription done in gold.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE OPENED

The Western Union Telegraph Company makes the following announcement: Cuba—A telegraph office has been opened at Tuinuen, Province of Santa Clara.

SUFFRAGE LEADERS
TO GATHER EARLY

Washington Prepares to Receive
Advance Delegations to Forty-
Ninth Annual Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The gathering of the suffrage clans at Washington will begin in earnest on Sunday. Every train will bring delegates and delegations, ranging in numbers from a few to 75 or more. For, although the forty-ninth annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association will not be formally opened until the afternoon of Wednesday, the week's program will actually begin on Monday morning with a meeting of the national executive council, the governing body of the organization.

This convention will be of unprecedented political significance in the history of the suffrage movement. Since the last annual gathering, women have gained full suffrage in New York, the largest State in the Union, in population, and partial suffrage in six more. This brings the total number of full suffrage states up to 12, and with the partial suffrage states, makes a list of 19. Women now vote for 90 congressmen, or one-fifth of the total membership of the House; for 26 senators, which is more than one-fourth of the Senate, and for 193 presidential electors, which is more than two-fifths of the Electoral College.

COMMERCIAL CLUB FORMED

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—As the result of a campaign conducted at Nevada, Mo., by A. L. Donlin, secretary of the State Federation of Commercial Clubs, a chamber of commerce was fully perfected with 150 members, says a dispatch to the Kansas City times. A fund of \$12,000 to carry on the work of the organization was subscribed in eight hours.

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Caps of brushed wool, at 1.00

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE PRACTICAL GIFT

Men's Silk Shirts	\$7.50	Silk Camisoles	\$1.90	Vanity Bags of leather	\$2.50
Men's Silk Pajamas	8.00	Croyé de Chine Nightrobes	5.00	Brief Cases of leather	5.00
Men's Belt Sets	4.00	Silk Petticoats for Misses	4.55	Novelty Necklaces	4.75
Mahogany Telephone Tables	12.50	and Girls	4.55	Vases (sterling silver)	3.00
Mahogany Serving Trays	4.55	Brushed Wool Skating		Photograph Frames	2.25
Bottle Openers (silver-mounted)	2.75	Sets (Scarf and Cap)		Electric Toasters	4.50
Military Brushes, pair	1.00	for Misses	3.00	Compasses	1.25
The Day's Reminder	1.75	Brushed Wool Skating		Work Baskets	1.50
Trench Mirrors	1.00	Sets (Scarf and Cap)		Floor Pillows	5.50
Rubber Washbowls (in khaki case)	2.00	for Children	2.75	Embroidered Boudoir Pillows	3.50
Blanket Robes for Women	4.50	Evening Slippers	5.75	Black-board Play Tables	6.90
Blanket Robes for Misses	3.75	Boudoir Slippers	5.00	Play Yards	4.25
Blanket Robes for Children	2.75	Girls' Raincoats	6.50	Nursery Chairs	4.50
Blanket Robes for Little Children	1.90	Boys' Sam Browne Belts	2.75	Infants' Toilet Sets	2.50
Silk Petticoats	5.00	Boys' Military Uniforms	22.50	Perfume Sets	2.50
Embroidered Chinese Silk Shawls	22.50	Children's Umbrellas	3.50	Novelty Powder Bags	1.10
Sacques of Knitted Wool	4.25	Children's Wrist Bags	1.25	Line-a-day Books	2.50
Fancy Tea Aprons	.35	Children's Lingerie Frocks	3.75	Telephone Registers	1.75
Dainty Georgette Blouses	5.00	Infants' Imported Lingerie Dresses	2.10	Birthday Books	1.25
Women's Silk Pajamas	7.75	Hand-Embroidered Lingerie Blbs	1.25	Paper Cutters	1.75
		Infants' Hand-knitted Booties, pair	.60	Address Books	1.00
		Hand-knitted Afghans	2.50		

An Important Clearance Sale

of

Men's Balta House Slippers

(in various leathers and colors)

will be commenced on Monday

on the Sixth Floor

The assortment comprises over 1,000 pairs, which have been taken from regular stock, divided into four distinct lots, and marked at unprecedentedly low prices.

Opera and Cavalier Slippers	per pair	\$3.75
Opera Slippers	per pair	5.50
Faust and Cavalier Slippers	per pair	6.75
Cavalier Slippers	per pair	8.50

A Special Sale of
Betalph Silk Hosiery

will be an event of unusual interest for Monday, the prices quoted representing decided concessions.

Women's
Betalph Silk Hosiery
In black, per pair \$1.75 & 2.25

In black (extra size)
per pair . . . \$2.25

In white and the leading colors,
per pair . . . \$2.00

Men's Betalph Silk Hosiery
In black, white, gray, navy, purple,
green or Russian tan, per pair.
\$1.65

In order to facilitate early Christmas shopping the existing rule regarding Exchanges will be waived
until January 1st, 1918.

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET IS UNINTERESTING

Prices Sag Chiefly From Neglect—Volume of Dealing Is Small, and Fractional Losses Are Numerous

The first few minutes of trading on the New York Stock Exchange in today's short session were interesting. The volume of transactions was decidedly light, and prices sagged chiefly from neglect. After some fractional losses at the opening quotations the list as a whole got back to about yesterday's closing level. Marine preferred was one of the issues that exactly reversed this course. It opened up 1/2 of a point, and then fell back to its previous final figure. Corn Products was firm, but Utah opened off 1/2 of a point.

The New York list was dull and irregular late in the first half hour. Brooklyn Rapid Transit attracted some attention by opening down 1/4 at 41 1/2 and receding under 40, the lowest price it has reached in a long time. Burns Brothers moved up more than 2 points. Texas company sold off 2 points. Union Pacific lost a point. The general market continued quiet and professional in tone until the close.

New York total sales, 105,200 shares; \$2,033,000 bonds. For the week, 2,558,000 shares; \$21,261,000 bonds.

LOCAL RESERVE BANK'S SHOWING

The condensed statement of financial condition at the close of business on December 7, 1917, of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston is:

RESOURCES	
Gold and gold certificates—	\$1,023,000
In bank—	30,227,600
5 % redemption fund—	1,000,000
Gold with foreign agencies—	3,675,000
Gold with Fed Reserve a/c—	26,289,840
Legal tender notes, silver certificates, subsidiary coin, etc.—	4,797,243
Due to other Federal Reserve banks—	78,996,389
Member bank collateral notes—	4,386,793
Bank acceptances—	10,092,528
United States National Reserve—	609,750
One-year Treasury notes—	2,194,000
U. S. cert. indebtedness—	262,000
Due from depositaries of public money—	114,476,771
Federal Reserve notes on hand—	1,354,400
National Bank notes—	3,730,340
Mutual currency forwarded for redemption—	315,300
Total resources—	\$277,121,056
LIABILITIES	
Capital paid in—	\$5,761,700
Government deposits—	120,891,783
Due to member banks—	77,656,931
Due to other Federal Reserve banks—	6,015,728
Due to other Federal Reserve banks—	6,015,728
Cashier's checks—	262,480
Federal Reserve notes outstanding—	65,609,840
On exchange drafts—	39
Other liabilities—	922,572
Total liabilities—	\$277,121,056

NEW YORK CITY NOTES AWARDED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The \$10,000,000 of New York City revenue bills were awarded to the following: Bernhard, Scholle & Co. \$5,000,000 at 5.02 per cent; Brown Bros. & Co. \$1,000,000 at 4.50 per cent; Barr & Schmelzter \$200,000 at 4.95 per cent; Bankers Trust Company \$100,000 at 4.75 per cent; \$200,000 at 4.95 per cent; and \$75,000 at 5.05 per cent; Hamilton & Company \$250,000 at 5 per cent; Equitable Trust Company \$500,000 at 4.75 per cent; \$500,000 at 4.875 per cent; \$500,000 at 5 per cent; \$25,000 at 5.05 per cent; \$25,000 at 5.05 per cent; Farmers Loan & Trust Company \$1,000,000 at 4.80 per cent; C. J. Lawrence & Sons \$112,000 at 5 per cent; \$25,000 at 5 per cent; and \$8,000 at 5.05 per cent; Speyer & Company \$500,000 at 4.50 per cent; Lembecke von Bernuth & Co. \$30,000 at 4.50 per cent; Farmers Loan & Trust Company \$1,000,000 at 4.80 per cent; C. J. Lawrence & Sons \$112,000 at 5 per cent.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 55 1/2 unchanged.

LONDON, England—Bar silver unchanged at 43d.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY
Snow tonight and Sunday morning followed by clearing; warmer tonight; easterly winds increasing tonight.

For Southern New England: Snow to-night with rising temperature; Sunday clearing; colder in Western Massachusetts and Connecticut; warmer tonight; easterly winds increasing tonight.

For Northern New England: Snow to-night and Sunday.

TEMPERATURES TODAY
8 a. m. 14/10 a. m. 17
12 noon 20

IN OTHER CITIES
8 a. m.
Albany 12/10 New Orleans 42
Buffalo 10/10 New York 22
Chicago 10/10 Philadelphia 22
Cincinnati 24/10 Pittsburgh 28
Denver 10/10 Portland, Me. 42
Des Moines 12/10 St. Paul 28
Jacksonville 60/10 San Francisco 62
Kansas City 60/10 St. Louis 55
Nashville 24/10 Washington 25

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 7:12 High water 8:35 p. m.
Sun sets 4:12 6:14 a. m. 6:35 p. m.
Length of day 9:12 Moon rises 1:09 a. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 4:42 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Allis-Chalmers	16 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am Can. P.	96	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Am Car. Fy.	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Cot. Oil	25	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
Am Linseed	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Am Smelt'g.	72	72	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am Steel Fy.	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Am Sugar	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Am Tel. & Tel.	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2
Am Woolen	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Anaconda	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Atchafalpa	83	83	83	83
At Gulfct.	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
At Gulfct.	60	60	60	60
Bald Loco.	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Balt & Ohio	47 1/2	48	47 1/2	48
B & Ohio P.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Beth Steel	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Beth Steel P.	73 1/2	74	73 1/2	73 1/2
Brook R. T.	41 1/2	41 1/2	39 1/2	40
Burns Bros.	111 1/2	113 1/2	111 1/2	113 1/2
Cal Petrol.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Can Pac.	132	132 1/2	131 1/2	132 1/2
Ches & Ohio	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
CM & St Paul	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
CM & St P.	69 1/2	69 1/2	69	69
Chi R. & Pac.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Chi R. & P.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Chi & Alt.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Chi & W.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Chi & N. W.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Chile Cop.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Chino Cop.	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Con Can.	84	84	84	84
Con Prod.	29	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
Cruc Steel	52	52	52	52
Cuban C. S.	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Cuban C. S. P.	78	78 1/2	78	78 1/2
Del & Hudson	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Erle	15	15 1/2	14 1/2	15
Erle 1st P.	22	22	22	22
Gas W. & W.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Gen Electric	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Gen Motors	87	87	86 1/2	86 1/2
Granby Min.	68	68	68	68
Gr. Nor. P.	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Inspiration	41 1/2	41 1/2	41	41 1/2
Int C. Cor. P.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43	43
Int Mer. Mar.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
1st Mer. Mar.	92 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
In Paper	24	24	24	24
Int Paper S.	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Kelsey Wheel	70	70	70	70
Kenne Cop.	30 1/2	31	30 1/2	31
Lack Steel	80	80	80	80
Loose Wiles	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Maxwell 2nd	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Miami	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Middle St.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43	43 1/2
MSP & SSM	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
M & L New	9	9	9	9
Mo Pac. W.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Nat & C.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
NY A. Brake	105	106	106	106
Nevada Con.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
NY Central	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
NY N. H. & H.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
North Pac.	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
O Cities Gas	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Owens Bot. M.	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Penna	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Pittsboro P.	96	96	96	96
Pittsboro P.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
P & W Va.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
P & W Va. P.	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Public Ser.	109	109	109	109
Pullman	116	116	116	116
Ray Con.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Reading	68 1/2	68 1/2	68	68 1/2
Repub. I. S.	74 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
Rep. I. S. P.	94	94	94	94
Ry Steel Sp.	42	42	42	42
St. Robeck	134	134	134	134
Sinclair Oil	30	30	30	30
So Pacific	81 1/2	81 1/2	81	81 1/2
So Ry	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
So Ry P.	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Sup Steel	35	35	35	35
Tenn Cop.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Texas Cop.	135 1/2	135 1/2	134	135 1/2
Texas Pac.	15	15	15	15
Union Pac.	111 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Un. Alloy St.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
United Fruit	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
US Rub. P.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
U. S. R.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
U. S. Steel	86 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
U. S. Steel P.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Utah Copper	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Wabash	8	8	8	8
Wabash P.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Westingh.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
W. & L. E.	10	10	9 1/2	9 1/2
W. & L. E. P.	19	19	19	19
Willys-Over	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2

*Ex-dividend.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS VERY ACTIVE

CHICAGO, Ill.—The large number of buyers in the dry goods market Monday and Tuesday made the wholesale dry goods business very active and displayed the fact that retailers appreciate these semiannual pre-inventories clearances and look forward to them as an aid during the present merchandising conditions. The arrival of so many buyers from far away points was especially gratifying. Collections at present are very satisfactory, says the John V. Farwell Company.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS CLOTH

FALL RIVER, Mass.—The United States Government has placed an order with local mills for 50,000,000 yards of cloth. The contracts were completed Friday afternoon and the manufacture and delivery of these goods will take precedence over all other orders.

MASSACHUSETTS INCORPORATIONS

The call for Massachusetts business charters during November was practically the same in number as in October. One hundred and fifty-one business concerns were incorporated, an increase of only one company over October. Capital allowed aggregated \$1,205,000, an increase of \$1,866,000 over October, but a decrease of \$4,772,000 from November, 1916.

For the 11 months to date the number of incorporations has increased 492 companies to 1865 over the similar period of last year, and the authorized capital of \$153,951,000 for the first 11 months was \$94,249,000 less than in the corresponding period of 1916.

RESERVE 'BANKS' BILL HOLDINGS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—For the period Oct. 20 to Nov. 23 acceptances held by reserve banks increased \$177,590,000 to \$209,905,000. All the banks except those of New York (a part of which holdings were purchased by other federal reserve banks) and Chicago, show larger holdings on Nov. 23 than on the last Friday of October. The aggregate bill holdings of all banks increased during the four weeks from \$271,712,000 to \$449,474,000. Government financing accounts for most of the discounting by the federal reserve banks during November.

RAILWAY POINTS

Members of the Appalachian Mountain Club journeyed to Wakefield Junction in reserved Boston & Maine equipment today, leaving North Station at 1:24 p. m.

The maintenance of way department of the Boston & Albany is assembling trees and track material at Auburndale yard for distribution.

The Fitchburg handled into Charlestown Freight Terminal this morning two trains of western live stock, consigned to the Boston market.

A special Pullman equipped Boston & Albany train, occupied by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, is scheduled to arrive at South Station tonight, en route from Chatham, N. Y.

The building department of the Boston & Maine is unloading a shipload of southern lumber at Mystic Wharf for system distribution.

A special New Haven train, occupied by United States sailors, arrived at South Station this noon, en route from Newport, R. I.

The construction department of the Boston & Maine is making improvements on the Sycamore Street southern division bridge, Somerville.

SAYS CANADA'S STRENGTH GAINS

Sir George Bury Says Dominion Is Creditor Country Despite First Place Is Given to Service

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sir George Bury, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Company who was in New York with officials of the Canadian Railway Association to see what can be done toward releasing 20,000 excess Canadian cars held by United States roads, says:

"Canada's best big thing just now is the great over-subscription to our last loan. Canadians have subscribed more than \$400,000,000 to the pending \$150,000,000 issue. Our people have tendered at least \$1,000,000,000 to the Government in bond subscriptions since August, 1914, and will give as much more as the situation requires. Last fiscal year the Government had a surplus of \$60,000,000 applicable to capital expenditure or liability, and an equally good showing will be made at the end of March, 1918.

"Our money is in most active circulation and our financial strength seems to grow on demands upon it. We will come out of this war with a financial prestige which will amaze your people down here. We are already a creditor country, despite the fact that Canadian business interests have stubbornly given first place to service, not to profit. Our income and profits taxes are in terms onerous, but a great deal of sound common sense has been shown in carrying out the law, and there has been fair play all round.

The very best men have been selected to assess our special taxes. In the West, for instance, the official in charge is a retired bank manager of 40 years' experience, a first class business man in all respects.

"Canada's labor problem is mainly one of shortage, but we are not denied of man power and will manage to get along. If we can get back our 20,000 excess cars from this side of the line, we will find train crews to man them. Labor is the big cost item in any product. I believe in the ancient proposition of freedom of price. If you are going to regulate prices, however, you must set a price on every commodity, product or service, and then on the labor which goes into it."

His attention being called to the strength shown by Canadian Pacific stock at 131 and 132, Sir George said: "No Canadian sells that stock unless he needs the money. Without going into details, I will say the operating end of the system is in condition to meet all demands and possibilities. As a physical proposition the security behind the stock is even greater than when it sold at 280.

"As you know, we now have a joint board of war administrators for all our railways. They were cooperating in a very full way before, but it was thought best to centralize authority for all eventualities much in the way it has been done here and in the old country."

RAILWAY EARNINGS

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS
October—1917 Increase
Operating revenue \$1,490,876 \$291,958
Operating expenses 925,767 \$169,894
Net income 565,109 \$207,469

Operating revenue \$3,886,488 \$4,483,965
Operating expenses 2,430,336 2,170,757
Net income 1,456,152 2,313,208

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC
October—1917 1916
Operating revenue \$385,750 \$358,239
Net revenue 29,027 194,199
Deficit 4,068 3,020

Operating revenue \$1,586,045 \$1,401,829
Net revenue 371,751 148,581
Deficit 59,382 \$53,654

Operating revenue \$11,242,613 \$756,297
Operating expenses 2,942,595 \$1,365,292
Net income 8,300,018 \$1,018,585

Operating revenue \$101,573,663 \$12,018,525
Operating expenses 29,639,580 \$1,924,601
Net income 71,934,083 \$10,093,924

Operating revenue \$7,418,742 \$759,592
Operating expenses 1,731,828 \$32,485
Net income 5,686,914 \$724,107

Operating revenue \$3,661,236 \$3,088,724
Operating expenses 857,073 882,567
Net income 2,804,163 2,206,157

Operating revenue \$35,689,822 \$30,082,254
Operating expenses 9,117,358 \$7,742,789
Net income 26,572,464 22,339,465

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

FINANCIAL WORLD AFFAIRS REVIEWED

Official advice from the Canadian Victory Loan Committee say that the Dominion subscribed a total of \$401,000,000 of new money to the Victory Loan. The minimum allotment was at \$150,000,000, but the Dominion at Ottawa will contribute the over subscription, Ontario Province \$130,000,000 with 266,000 subscribers; Toronto \$75,000,000 with 126,000 subscribers.

Along with widespread operations in gathering subscriptions to war loans, whether in bond issues or certificates of indebtedness, has developed a vast system of depositaries for government funds. Although such depositaries are fundamentally temporary, they serve to prevent any unusual disturbance in the money market, or business conditions, on account of the turnover of large sums involved. In building up this system of depositaries, authorized under the war issue acts of April 24 and Sept. 24, the Secretary of the Treasury has made extensive appointments not only among national banks, but among state banks and trust companies as well. Total of depositaries created has reached 3318, of which 2228 were national banks and 1090 state banks and trust companies. The Government charges 2 per cent interest for these deposits in banks and the large sums so handled have involved considerable benefit. The year ended June 30 last, \$1,051,992 was collected in interest on public deposits.

The rupee exchange which the Government has acquired for the accom-

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Net earnings of the Maxwell Motor Company are well ahead of a year ago, and in the first three months, August to October, of the new fiscal year the \$980,000 dividend requirements on the first preferred stock were covered with a substantial surplus to spare.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Oil men believe the advance in Pennsylvania grade crude oil of 25 cents a barrel to \$3.75, a record high, on Tuesday last, may be followed by advances in other grades of crude. Further advances are necessary, it is contended, to stimulate new productions.

from which was to be expended in the relief of out-of-work operatives—was that the operatives should withdraw

Boston, Mass., Dec. 3, 1917.

PLUMBING **TUCKER & CO.**
473 Tremont St., Boston
Beach 5300

DETROIT PROVIDE

ANCE PORTLAND

BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO
DETROIT PROVIDENCE PORTLAND

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

GEORGIA TECH IS
STAR OF GRIDIRON

Varsity Football Eleven Makes
Wonderful Record in College
Field This Fall, Winning
Every Contest With Ease

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—A review of Georgia Tech's 1917 football season shows that eleven have had what many consider the best year of any team in the country. The claim that Tech produced the greatest team in the nation does not come merely from local critics who have seen the team in action; but as well from all over the South and from many points in the East, North and Mid-West.

There are many remarkable performances credited to Georgia Tech's eleven this year. Chief of these is the powerful scoring machine that easily defeated every opponent, winning from the big teams with as much ease towards the latter part of the schedule as the early season rivals had been defeated.

Tech ran up a total of 491 points for the year, the greatest number scored by any team in the country. This is the second time in succession that Tech has achieved this distinction, as the 1916 team, in a year of normal conditions, also led the entire country in total points scored. Hitting the two first games on the schedule with Wake Forest and Furman, Tech defeated every team by a larger score than any other team did throughout the campaign. Pennsylvania's defeat by a 41-to-0 score was the biggest defeat a Quaker eleven has met with in over 20 years. The 63-0 score against Washington and Lee was likewise one of the biggest scores run up against the Generals in their history.

Brilliant as was the offensive power developed by Tech, it did not by any means surpass the great defense that was offered to all opponents. But 17 points were scored against Tech, fewer than against any in the country. Ten of these go to the credit of Davidson and seven to Auburn. Both of the touchdowns came as the results of long forward passes.

In the nine games played by Tech this fall, they made a total of 242 first downs to but 43 for the opposition. Davidson scored 13, leaving but 30 for the remaining eight opponents.

In many games played by Tech, the only time opponents could get possession of the ball was to receive the kickoff after Tech had put over a touchdown. Then their backs could not gain and so they punted, Tech scoring again in a very few minutes. The season just closed was the first in which Tech has been able to win all of its games, closing three years of undefeated teams. In the last three seasons, 27 games have been played, 25 of these being victories and two ties. The University of Georgia tied Tech in 1915, 0 to 0, and Washington and Lee was tied in 1916, 7 to 7. The last time Tech was defeated was in November, 1914, when Auburn won the annual game, 14 to 0.

The claim has been made that the reason for Tech's supremacy this fall was that its football men did not enter the service of their country as did the members of many other football teams of 1916. Nothing could be farther from the truth, or be more unfair to those men who composed the wonderful team recently disbanded.

Of the 31 men comprising the varsity squad in 1916, Tech lost 22 of these to the United States, in various departments of the service. This left but nine to return this fall, and of these, but four were regulars in 1916. They were W. B. Carpenter, captain and tackle; W. B. Fincher, guard; G. E. Strupper, halfback and R. S. Bell, end.

Of these four veterans, Carpenter endeavored before the season just closed to get into three branches of the service, but was refused. He is making another effort at present. Fincher and Bell were refused on physical grounds while Strupper has not yet reached his majority. The other five men from the 1916 squad are all under age.

But one man will be lost from this year's team by his having played out his allotted four years, this being Captain Carpenter. Five of the players were three-year men. There were but four seniors on the squad, and of these, three have another year of football. There were two players playing their second year on the team, while 13 of the number were first-year men.

The Tech team was strictly a Georgia product. Of the 11 regulars listed, 10 of them are Georgians, four of them from Atlanta, while of the entire 21 men who comprise the varsity squad, 15 were Georgians, 20 of them were southerners, and one from the West.

Tech does everything well on offense, but as used by Tech, it is entirely Coach Holsman's own invention, and Tech teams were using it even before the Minnesota shift was brought east to Yale.

M. V. CONFERENCE
ATHLETIC PLANS

Coaches, Faculty Representatives
and Athletic Manager Meet
and Arrange for 1918 Sports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Plans for the carrying out of Missouri Valley Conference intercollegiate athletic competition were made at the meeting of the athletic managers, coaches and faculty representatives held in this city Friday. Basketball and track schedules for the coming season were adopted and the baseball and football schedules will be taken up at the meeting today.

It was voted not to award any cups, medals or other valuable trophies during the period of the war and it is expected that ribbons and banners will be substituted.

The faculty representatives also voted to permit competition between varsity teams and army and navy teams in basketball, football and other sports, and it is generally predicted that this will become a popular branch of the sport.

According to the present outlook, only three Missouri Valley Conference colleges will put varsity baseball teams on the diamond next spring. The three which are to be active in this sport are the University of Kansas, the University of Missouri and Iowa State College.

The big Missouri Valley Conference championship track and field meet was awarded to Iowa State College at Ames, and it will take place May 25. The conference lawn tennis championship tournament was awarded to the same college and the date will be named later.

Prof. S. W. Beyer of Iowa State College was named as the conference delegate to the National Collegiate Athletic Association annual meeting which is to be held in New York City, Dec. 28.

SERVICE TEAMS MEET
IN HARVARD STADIUM

CHARLESTOWN NEWPORT
Lally, L. Green
O'Connor, L. Bigelow
Clark, L. Schlichter
Horn, L. Callahan
Shaw, L. Black
Adams, L. Grottnat
Skilton, L. Alward
Murray, L. Purdy
Cannell, L. Cerrish
Casey, L. Barrett
Enwright, L. Gardner

With both teams in championship form, the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard and Newport (R. I.) Naval Reserves will meet in the Harvard Stadium, Boston, this afternoon in the big football game of the season. The winner will be pretty generally recognized as the United States service champion.

The Charlestown eleven was given a light practice session at the Stadium Friday afternoon and the players ran through their signals in splendid shape. Shea was at right guard in place of Algar.

The Newport squad arrived in Boston late in the afternoon and reports from Captain Black showed that his men were in top form and ready for a hard game.

HUNTINGTON BOYS
MEET NEXT WEEK

Huntington School will hold its fall athletic meet Friday, Dec. 14, at 2 o'clock. As in previous years, the meet will be divided into two parts: track events and swimming events. Interest is unusually keen in these branches of sport, for the student who secures the highest number of points in this competition in the track department will have his name inscribed on the Spear cup, and the student winning the highest number of points in the swimming events will have his name inscribed on the Bates cup.

In the past those who have had their names inscribed on the Spear cup are: J. H. Beebe Jr. 1913, C. M. Ziegler and Arthur Rico 1914, W. J. Marling 1915, A. Talmadge 1916, and those who have had their names inscribed on the Bates cup are: W. J. Marling 1914, E. B. Harper 1915, R. B. Crawford 1916.

An added feature of the fall meet will be a drill by Company A—the most advanced company of the three that are organized at the school. Huntington introduced military training last February. Every boy in school has had some drill. The military company is under the direction of Lieut. D. G. Foster and E. P. Perkins, both of Harvard. These men have had extended training under the French officers.

BOSTON ARENA IS
READY FOR SKATING

The Boston Arena has been prepared for skating, and the season will be opened today with three sessions. The first call for hockey players has been issued and the candidates will report Monday night. Present signs all point to a busy hockey season.

The B. A. A. and Arena will be represented by teams and plans are under way with a view to organizing teams at the Charlestown Navy Yard, Commonwealth Pier and Harvard Radio School. Manager Lombard proposes, if possible, to make a feature of competition between service teams.

M. J. BRADY LEAVES FOR WEST

M. J. Brady, Massachusetts open golf champion, left Boston Friday afternoon, accompanied by Mrs. Brady, to take his new position at the Brentwood Country Club, Los Angeles.

AUTOMOBILE DOES
BIG WAR SERVICE

Motor Trucks Supply the Armies
at the Front and in the Training
Camps with All Necessary
Things — Motorcycles Used

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A survey of the automobile industry has been made by Arthur Reeves, general manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, to show the kinds of service the motor car is supplying and can supply in the present national crisis. This survey was made following the offer of the automobile manufacturers to serve the Government in any way.

Armies at the front and in the training camps are supplied with food, clothing, ammunition and all other necessities by motor trucks. The armies in Europe are already using 100,000 motor trucks in transportation service. The United States Army expects to call for 100,000 trucks for the coming year. Many thousands of motor ambulances are used. Paris was saved from invasion by rushing an army of 100,000 French troops in motor cars, omnibuses and taxicabs from behind Paris for the Battle of the Marne. Verdun was saved by hurrying up ammunition and supplies in motor trucks when no other transportation would suffice. British "tanks" made the break in the German line that resulted in the victory at Cambrai. These tanks are caterpillar motor tractors, a type of farm tractor developed in America.

Motor tractors are used for hauling heavy guns. Armored motor cars have been used with success against rifle and machine-gun fire. Many types of special motor cars are used in army work. They include cars and trucks equipped with wireless apparatus, motor searchlights, motor kitchens, motor mounting anti-aircraft guns, motor trucks for erecting telephone and telegraph lines, etc.

Motorcycles are employed almost altogether in the war for dispatch carrying. American automobile engineers and factories developed the Liberty airplane motor, which will be built by tens of thousands in American automobile factories next year by the standardized quantity production methods developed in this industry. It is believed these airplanes will greatly help to win the war.

American automobile engineers and factories also developed the standardized United States Army motor trucks and will build many thousands during the coming year. It is only through the standardized production methods developed in the industry that it is possible to manufacture these army trucks in such large numbers and to have the parts in all of them interchangeable. This interchangeable feature will enormously reduce the number of replacement parts that the army will have to carry in stock at the repair depots.

It was the automobile business that made the airplane possible. The automobile manufacturers encouraged the steel manufacturers to evolve special alloy steels that were extremely strong and light, and high-speed tool steel for working these hard, tough metals. The automobile industry also developed the high-speed gasoline engine that has been adapted to airplane and motorboat work.

The use of motor trucks made it possible to construct the 16 national army cantonments in record time. They hauled most of the material used in erecting the buildings at these cantonments.

Manufacturing facilities of the motor car industry are sufficiently extensive to produce most of the materials required by the army with the exception of foodstuffs. Leading motor car companies are already extensively engaged in manufacturing not only motor trucks, motor cars, ambulances and tractors, but are also producing on a large scale gun caissons and parts, recoil checkers, mine anchors and shells. It is entirely feasible for them to make steel helmets, all sorts of forgings, stampings and castings, tents, wagon covers and innumerable other articles of metal, cloth and wood. The rubber tire companies have begun making gas masks and have been making fabric for airplanes and balloons for some years.

In response to the call of the Railroads War Board, motor trucks are rapidly coming to the relief of the railroads in the present state of congestion, to care for all short-haul freight traffic in and around cities up to distances of 25 to 50 miles. This will enable the railroads to clear the tracks and particularly the terminals for through freight of utmost importance, such as coal, sugar, iron and steel, grain, necessary foodstuffs of all kinds, munitions and other army supplies and troops. Taking over of short-haul work by motor trucks will release many locomotives, cars and train crews for long-haul work.

Army trucks are going to be delivered from the factories where they are built to the seaboards for shipment abroad over the public roads under their own power. They will make the trip loaded with spare parts and supplies and will be manned by the army motor-truck crews that will handle them on the other side. Thus they will avoid the use of many thousands of freight cars and hundreds of locomotives.

Should any eventually arise, such as the blockade of a railroad, to make it necessary, the thousands of soldiers at any of our camps or cantonments could be moved rapidly by a concentration of thousands of privately owned touring cars of our citizens.

CITY COLLEGE TO
PLAY PRINCETON

Coach J. H. Dearing Has Promising
Squad of Basketball
Players Out for the Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The College of the City of New York basketball five has bright prospects for the coming season in the estimation of Coach J. H. Dearing, who states that he considers the team, which is made up of veterans, to be fully as good as last year, when the five was rated among the best in the country. Last season the team was beaten but three times out of 21 games played. The City College five beat such teams as Columbia, Pennsylvania, Yale and Rutgers.

The City College five meets the Princeton five today. Princeton defeated the Manhattan Club five here recently without allowing the Manhattan team a single basket. This, it would seem, means that Princeton has an exceptionally fast five. However, Coach Dearing expects his team to prove their worth in this contest.

Although the team is not in its true form, Coach Dearing says it is going as well as can be expected at this time of the season. The five is made up of Lipton, left forward; Prognanski, right forward; Schmidt, center; Tichinsky, right guard and Caplan, Holman, left guard. Coach Dearing rates Captain Holman as the best defensive player of this and last season. Tichinsky is probably the best offensive man the City College has.

Coach Dearing says he has enough candidates to stand the college for at least four years. He attributes this to the policy pursued at the college with regard to athletics. There the coaches do not pick out two or three individual stars and give all their attention to the chosen few, but spend more time with the squads as a whole. Through this system several star men have been developed out of green recruits.

Coach Dearing, whose first year at City College was last year, has increased the enthusiasm of the college in regard to basketball. It is through his efforts the defensive system, since adopted by 15 collegiate teams, was developed.

AUTOISTS SHOULD
GET NUMBERS NOW

Massachusetts Highway Commission
Has Already Given Out
About 30,000 License Tags
for the Coming Year

Great progress is being made by the Massachusetts Highway Commission in the distribution of automobile number plates for 1918, and at the present time nearly 30,000 Massachusetts automobilists already have their license tags.

Mail orders are being received at the commission's headquarters every day, and in order to meet this demand, a large force of clerks has been put to work, so that it is easy for the commission to keep up with the demand. The commission now has on hand plates enough to equip about 100,000 cars, and more plates are expected in every day. The system being used by the commission this year provides for the handling of about 2000 letter applications a day, so that it will be possible to distribute some 34,000 more plates between now and the first of the year, if the motorists will get their applications in at once.

Some days ago the commission sent out notices asking the motorists to apply early for their plates, and this has resulted in a very liberal response. The motor law reads that every registration expires Dec. 31. Therefore any person who operates a car with 1917 plates on or after Jan. 1 anywhere in the State may be arrested. In former years, when it was not possible to get plates enough at an early date, many motorists waited two or three weeks, and sometimes a month before they bothered to get new numbers. And the police officers in various places did not hold them up.

Next January, however, motorists will have no excuse, and unless they have secured new plates they cannot expect any immunity from the police departments. While the highway commission will not send out notice to various chiefs of police about the law, if any of the latter ask about registrations, they will learn that it is the fault of the motorists if they have not new plates. All the motor clubs have been requested to notify their members to get plates early, and many of them have done so.

ATHLETIC NOTES

Fincher of Georgia Tech made a splendid record as a kicker of goals from touchdowns this fall, succeeding in 49 of his attempts, a percentage of better than .960.

The Metropolitan Golf Association probably will have to look for a new secretary for next year as E. M. Barnes, the present incumbent, is now a first lieutenant in the United States Ordnance Department.

Today's Charlestown-Newport football game in the Harvard Stadium will be the nearest approach to a Harvard-Yale football game of this season. Several of the players are former Crimson and Blue stars and will battle about as hard as if they were representing their alma mater.

FIVE VETERANS
AT NORTHWESTERN

Prospects of Turning Out a Winning
Varsity Basketball Team
to Represent the Purple Are
Considered to Be Very Bright

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

EVANSTON, Ill.—Northwestern University's prospects for a successful basketball season are regarded as the best in years. A complete team of five "N" winners from last winter is eligible to play, as well as three fast men who were starters on the freshman team a year ago. Additional candidates, most of them this fall's football team and last year's freshman basketball squad, probably will fill out a varsity squad of 15 men.

The five varsity men who are getting in shape for the Western Conference season, which begins next month, are: M. P. Underhill '18, forward and captain; R. A. Marquardt '19, forward; R. J. Hubbel '18, center; Lloyd Ellingwood '19, guard, and L. W. Gessler '18, guard.

A sixth "N" winner from last winter was expected to play this year, in Syd Bennett; but that player enlisted and is now in France with the one hundred and forty-ninth artillery of the Rainbow national guard division.

Underhill is known as one of the best basket shooters and adept floor workers at the short passing game, in the Middle West, and both Northwestern guards are excellent at breaking up their opponents' attack. The guards also are dangerous to opponents through their accuracy at field goals, and with the benefit of the 1917 season's games behind them, should prove formidable for any other team in the conference, when the "Big Ten" schedule opens shortly after New Year's.

The freshman basketball team of the winter of 1917 was also a strong one, with a few outstanding players. Some of its best men who will be available in the coming season are: J. A. Bellows '20, forward, formerly of New Trier High School, Kenilworth, Ill.; C. M. Price '20, guard, and Walter Zittenfeld, a student in the Law School.

Two freshman stars of last winter, E. W. Lane of Concordia, Kan., and Wiederquist of Rock Island, (Ill.) high schools, left the university for war service, the former having enlisted at the Great Lakes naval training station, the latter being accepted for the national army.

Northwestern's 10 games of the Western Conference season this winter will be against only five opponents, and Chicago, the Purple's great rival, is missing from the schedule. The teams to be met are Minnesota, Illinois, Ohio State, Wisconsin and Michigan.

PRESIDENT TENER
ASKS LATER DATE

National League President Wires
President B. B. Johnson of the
American for a Postponement

CHICAGO, Ill.—B. B. Johnson, president of the American League of Professional Baseball Clubs, was officially advised Friday night by J. K. Tener, president of the National League, that the joint meeting of the two organizations, scheduled to be held here next Thursday, has been called off. President Tener proposed that the meeting be held later this month or early in January.

"I was not particularly in favor of a joint meeting myself," President Johnson said, "but as the proposal came from A. G. Herrmann, president of the Cincinnati club and chairman of the National Baseball Commission, I consented to it."

President Tener explained that the National League will meet in New York Tuesday and probably will be unable to finish its business in time to come to Chicago for the meeting.

Herrmann For Meeting

Chairman of National Commission
Wires Other Club Owners

CINCINNATI, O.—A. G. Herrmann, chairman of the National Baseball Commission, said Friday the joint conference between the National and American leagues would be held Thursday in Chicago, as originally scheduled. Mr. Herrmann said:

"I have wired all national club-owners to be present in Chicago next Thursday, according to my original plan. I am confident that there will be a practically unanimous representation of magnates from our league."

"If one or two of our eastern owners feel they cannot attend, we will hold the meeting without them. I hope, however, that all of the club owners will arrange to be present, as I consider it a matter of the utmost importance."

Mr. Herrmann further said he talked over the long-distance telephone yesterday with Barney Dreyfus of Pittsburgh, Branch Rickey of St. Louis and C. H. Weeghman of Chicago, and all expressed themselves heartily in favor of an immediate meeting with the American League.

WESLEYAN DROPS THREE SPORTS

MIDDLETON, Conn.—The Wesleyan University students met Friday and voted to discontinue tennis, swimming and track meets with other colleges during the war, but favored continuing all intercollegiate contests in football, baseball and basketball.

COLUMBIA WINS
SWIMMING MEET

Easily Defeats College of the City
of New York in Intercollegiate
Contest, 40 to 13

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Columbia University swimmers made almost a clean sweep in the dual meet with the College of the City of New York held in the City College pool Friday night. With the exception of the 800-foot relay race, in which the home team led all the way, the visitors took every first and second place. Columbia also won the water polo game by the score of 26 to 10. The point score stood 40 to 13 in favor of Columbia.

In the individual contests Richard Rogers of Columbia did the best work, winning the 50-yard swim and finishing second to Mable in the 220 yards, in fancy diving the Columbia representatives entirely outclassed their rivals, Mills, the winner, giving a finished exhibition.

Howard of Columbia was almost the whole team in the water-polo game. He scored all of the points except one resulting from a foul. The game was lively throughout and replete with scrimmages, most of which ended in favor of Columbia.

In the relay race Daehr of the City College got the jump on his opponent and turned over a lead to the man following him, which the quarter managed to hold until the end. The summaries:

50-Yard Swim—Won by Rogers, Columbia; Leurginton, Columbia, second; Daehr, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—29½s.

Fancy Dive—Won by Mills, Columbia, 87 points; Daehr, Columbia, 80 points; second; Wells, C. C. N. Y., 66 points, third.

220-Yard Swim—Won by Mable, Columbia; Rogers, Columbia, second; Drones, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—3m. 7½s.

Punch for Distance—Won by Hyde, Columbia, 65.06; Tetschek, Columbia, 64.08; second; Thuor, C. C. N. Y., 57.00, third.

100-Yard Swim—Won by Howard, Columbia; Stein, Columbia, second; Cruise, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—1m. 38s.

800-Foot Relay—Won by C. C. N. Y. (Daehr, Hodges, Schreiber, Shoemaker); Columbia (Leurginton, Cagney, Frankel, Rogers), second. Time—2m. 47½s.

TENNIS PLANS
ARE CONSIDERED

Executive Committee of the
United States National Association
Meets in New York

NEW YORK, N. Y.—While no official announcement has yet been made regarding what action the executive committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association took regarding the renewing of championship tournaments in 1918 at its quarterly meeting in this city Friday evening, it is generally accepted by those in close touch with the situation that the committee will recommend to the association at its annual meeting in February that many, if not all, of the championship events be put back on the 1918 schedule.

It is realized that if interest is to be maintained in this sport during the coming year it will be necessary to have something more than the "Patriotic" tournaments which were held during 1917 and which did so much toward raising money for war funds.

That the schedule which will be presented to the association for approval will be somewhat curtailed over those made up for 1915 and 1916 is certain. Conflicts between really important dates are to be eliminated and it is expected that the important fixtures will be given precedence over the opening tournaments and minor championship events. Boys' and junior tournaments are expected to show an increase over previous years, as the association is just now making strenuous efforts to get more of the younger players interested in championship events.

The report of the nominating committee was made yesterday of the men selected for officers of the association next year, but the choices are as yet unknown. This committee is composed of Edwin Sheafe of Boston, J. S. Cushman of New York, and C. S. Garland of Pittsburgh. J. S. Myrick, Craig Biddle and D. F. Davis all have been spoken of as possible successors to Maj. G. T. Adey, who is expected to retire because of his duties in the army.

The men at the meeting yesterday were Maj. G. T. Adey, New York; Lieut. W. M. Washburn, New York; J. S. Myrick, New York; W. J. Clothier, Philadelphia; Craig Biddle, Philadelphia; A. L. Hoskins, Philadelphia; G. W. Wightman, Boston; C. L. Childs, Pittsburgh; E. F. Torrey, Clinton, N. Y., and A. Y. Leech, Washington.

CHARLES JAFFE AGAIN WINS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—After a remarkable struggle lasting 9½ hours and extending over 93 moves, Charles Jaffe of New York succeeded in winning another game from David Janowski of Paris, in their chess match at the rooms of the New York City Chess Club Friday.

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YALE BASKETBALL
OUTLOOK IS FAIR

Despite the Loss of Every Player
and Coach of Last Winter,
Elis Will Try to Defend the
Championship Title in 1918

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Despite the fact that Yale University has lost its entire basketball five of 1916-17 as well as its coach, the Elis are going to make a strenuous effort to retain the championship title of the intercollegiate Basketball League which they won last winter.

The first practice of the squad this week revealed that the material is by no means entirely green, but that it is not distinguished. Twenty-six men reported for the first practice.

Lieut. O. A. Kinney, 1915, who was elected captain last Spring and who is now in service, directed the workout. The candidates were divided into four teams and scrimmaged five minutes each. W. McK. Barber '05, graduate representative for Yale on the intercollegiate basketball board, was present, viewing this year's material for the first time.

Lieutenant Kinney has little to say regarding the prospects for this year. However, he declares that the team will be by no means a green one, most of the candidates having played for three years, and that the situation seems promising for a good season.

Conditions are much the same in the other universities of the league, according to Barber. Princeton and Dartmouth each have one regular back, Cornell two, and Pennsylvania and Columbia three. Most of the teams have also lost their coaches. Mr. Barber said that the league would be conducted the same as formerly, but on a more economical basis.

Permission has been given by the faculty for a holiday trip.

GOULLET AND MAGIN
LEADING ON POINTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The last day of the annual six-day professional bicycle race which started at Madison Square Garden Monday morning finds 10 teams still in the competition and seven of them tied for the lead, with one team one lap behind, one team two laps and the other three laps behind the leaders.

Goulet and Magin are the leading team in points scored by no less than 53 more than their nearest rivals. Those finishing first in the afternoon point sprints today will gain 12 points for their teams. Second man will tally the usual five, third man four, fourth man three, fifth man two and sixth one.

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TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.

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OLD COLONIAL ESTATE MODERNIZED
One mile from station in Lake Success region; 150 acres, beautifully situated on both sides of the river; smooth, no rocks; cut 40 tons hay; 15 fruit trees, estimated 100,000 timber; imposing colonial house modernized, wide porch and piazza, steam heat, electric lights and all conveniences; town water; new bungalow with stone fireplace; barn 30x50, 17 stalls, silo, dairy, pig-pen, ice house, garage, etc.; perfect repair; grand view, adjoining fine estate; price \$15,000, including mill, machinery, dairy outfit, oil-sealing outfit, gas engine with power, circular saw, grain mill, vehicles, machinery and tools. MRS. D. C. BARTON'S auto at Newport, N. H. Station by appointment. CHAPIN FARM AGENCY, 294 Washington St., Boston. Catalogue postpaid.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

MARTIN LUTHER'S
WORK IN MUSICReformer Found Influential in
Artistic, as Well as Ecclesiastical
History—Hymn SingingBy The Christian Science Monitor special
music correspondent

LONDON, England.—When on the first day of November in the year 1517 Martin Luther nailed his Ninety-Five Theses on the door of All Saints Church, Wittenberg, he not only hurled 95 sledge-hammer blows against the flagrant ecclesiastical abuses of his age, but, by reforming the services of the church, he made musical as well as religious history. In the words of a distinguished writer on music, Mr. Ernest Newman: "It is not the slightest exaggeration to say that the main features of German music for more than 300 years were determined by the fact that Luther was a lover of music. Had he stamped out music in the German schools and churches instead of encouraging it, German music would never have been as closely associated with religion as it was in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries and German music would not have acquired that ethical, philosophical tinge that it has never quite lost." Skilled as a player of the lute and lute, the great reformer declared: "I maintain without shame that after theology there is no art comparable to music"; and in 1528 he wrote a short treatise on music under the title of "Frau Musica."

Before the Reformation, congregations had no part in the long, priest-sung masses beyond "a mumbled Amen or Kyrie." A correspondent in the musical press reminds organists that on the Continent the reformed Bohemian Brethren led the way in the democratization of the church service with their hymn book of 1505, containing metrical hymns, founded upon the Psalms, the old Latin hymns and the old ecclesiastical religious songs. But if hymns were sung during the service before Luther's time, there is no doubt that it was he who really established the practice of congregational singing.

The Protestant hymn book issued by Luther in 1524 may be considered the "Magna Charta of the world Christian worship; indeed, so much so that the wave of psalmody which passed over Europe not only became especially identified with the Reformation, but was recognized as its most powerful adjunct. The example of Luther was followed by Calvin's Strasbourg Collection of 1539, the Flemish Souter Wiedens Collection of 1540, Bourgeois' French Genevan Psalter of 1542 and Wedderburn's Scottish Psalms of 1547. These also were followed by a flood of psalters and tune books, which had an immense influence on the democratization of the church. In Britain the influence was Calvinistic rather than Lutheran, but Luther deserves the credit for his bold organization of the movement at the outset."

It was fortunate for the musician that the period of the Reformation was one of great musical activity. Music has been described as the handmaid of religion, and Luther proved that to give what he called "common man a share in the church's music is at least an effective safeguard against attempts to make religion the handmaid of music. The first approximation was good enough for John Sebastian Bach.

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special
music correspondent

LONDON, England.—The program of the second symphony concert given by the New Queen's Hall Orchestra had the quality of cheerfulness. Sir Henry Wood gave his audience Rimsky-Korsakoff's delightful symphonies on Russian themes (op. 31). Published in 1887, this early work of the composer consists of three movements: an allegretto pastorale, an adagio and a scherzo-finale. The principal theme of the first is a lively folk tune from the district of Smolensk, which can be found in Rimsky-Korsakoff's collection of "One Hundred Folk Songs." In the adagio is to be heard a tune from the district of Novgorod and another from the district of Saratov, while the exhilarating last movement has for its subjects a familiar folk song from the Smolensk district and one of the songs of "Senkik" or "Trinity-tide." The first theme of the adagio by the way, is also used by Stravinsky for the "Khorovod" in his ballet, "The Fire-Bird."

Fine color, musical erudition, and scholarly restraint are characteristics which seem inseparable from the work of Rimsky-Korsakoff—"this professor who has written fugues and counterpoints by the dozen; this man who looked like an austere schoolmaster," as a biographer describes him. It would be difficult, at any rate, for an Anglo-Saxon, to imagine anything more un-professor-like than the middle movement of the symphonies. Such serenely beautiful music could only spring from the heart of a musical poet. Perhaps in Russia alone would it be possible to find a poet who was also a professor. In the present work the professor peeps out, perhaps, in the first movement—it is overlong for the material employed.

It has been said that French music has always meant Paris music, and that Debussy and his contemporaries and successors with their graces, refinement, absence of over-emphasis, sincerity, and love of the picturesque, are true descendants of the old clavierists, who were dependent for support upon a refined court and aristocracy, and therefore aimed at making their music elegant, witty and ironic. Those who are susceptible to these qualities in music will find much to

delight them in the very effective orchestral version that M. André Caplet has made of Debussy's suite of piano-forte pieces, entitled "Le Colp des Enfants" ("Children's Corner"). They were admirably played by the orchestra, although the semiquaver figure allotted to the clarinets in "Doctor Gradus ad Parnassum" deserved a little more prominence, and the tempo of "The Golliwogs' Cake-Walk" seemed rather too fast for the right rhythmic emphasis. The suite was enthusiastically applauded. Mr. Maurice Strakos, the leader of the orchestra, and a pupil, Miss Dora Garland, also a member of the orchestra, gave a musically rendering of Bach's concerto No. 3 in D minor, for two solo violins and strings, and Mme. Kirby Lunn was the vocalist of an exceptionally enjoyable concert.

The recently issued prospectus of the forty-fourth session of the Musical Association states that the session will open with a paper by Mr. W. W. Starmer on "The Clock Jacks of England." Later, papers will be read by Mr. Rutland Boughton on "The British Music Drama," by Mr. Harvey Grace on "Modern French Organ Music," by Mr. G. H. Clutsum on "Modern Developments of Harmony," by the Rev. G. R. Woodward on "French Hymnody," and by Mr. Towry Piper on "Fiddles, Old and New." Other arrangements are in progress.

Six concerts have been arranged by the Royal Philharmonic Society for their one hundred and fifth season. Sir Thomas Beecham will conduct the whole series.

The program of Miss Helen Rootham's concert at the Aeolian Hall deserves mention by reason of its unusual interest. Debussy's "Danse Sacree" and a setting by Dr. Cyril Rootham, for voice, string quartet, and harp, of a song from the fifteenth idyll of Theocritus, were followed by Glazounoff's introduction for string quartet, and settings of poems by Verlaine and Beaudelaire for voice, viola, and piano, by the American composer, Mr. C. M. Loeffler. The program also included two songs for voice, strings, and harp, by Mr. Roger Quilter.

MANCHESTER, England.—Mr. Arthur de Greef was the pianist and Mr. Landon Ronald, the conductor of the last Hallé concert. The principal feature of the program was Rachmaninoff's symphony No. 2 in E minor. Sir Henry Wood conducted the Brand Lane operatic program, which included a concert performance of "Cavalleria Rusticana" by an orchestra and chorus numbering 300 voices. Mme. Agnes Nicholls, Miss Margaret Balfour, Mr. Ben Davies and Mr. Ivor Foster were the soloists.

LEEDS, England.—Mr. Julian Clifford conducted the Saturday orchestral concert given by the Leeds Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Anderson-Tryer, a pianist new to Leeds, played the solo portion of the Tchaikovsky piano-forte concerto, and the program included Beethoven's symphony in C minor. Mme. Clara Butt, with the assistance of Mme. Elsa Stralla, Lady Tree, and Miss Adela Verne has given a concert at the Town Hall, under the joint auspices of the Leeds Philharmonic Society, the Leeds Choral Union, and the Committee for Music in War Time. Dr. Henry Coward conducted a choral and orchestral program arranged specially for soldiers. The general public were not admitted.

PORTLAND, ME., NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

PORTLAND, Me.—At the fourth subscription concert of the music commission, given at the City Hall auditorium, on the evening of Thursday, Nov. 29, the Portland Men's Singing Club, together with Miss Olive Kline, soprano, and Will C. Macfarlane, municipal organist, took part. The program included part songs, opera arias and organ pieces.

The commission, the members of which are Henry F. Merrill, Convers E. Leach and Frank C. Allen, has filed its fifth annual report, showing \$14,558 as the amount of the receipts and \$15,224 as the amount of the expenditures. Organizations that appeared in the concerts of the past year included the Philadelphia Orchestra and the Men's Singing Club. Artists who appeared included Frieda Hempel, Annie Louise David, Alma Gluck, Anna Case, Mary Jordan, John B. Wells, Mischa Elman, Albert Lindquist, Clarence Whitehill and Godfrey Jones.

In the schedule of concerts was a summer series of matinees, at which Gwilym Miles, Miss Greta Torpade and Reinold Wernersath and other artists appeared.

ORCHESTRA OPENS SEASON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

BANGOR, Me.—The first concert for the season by the Bangor Young Peoples Symphony Orchestra was held at Symphony Hall, on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 21. This is the twenty-second season the orchestra has played with Horace M. Pullen as conductor. The program: Doppler, overture to the opera, "Ilka"; Mozart, symphony, No. 40, in G minor; Massenet, prelude, "Last Dream of the Virgin," string and orchestra; Bizet, suite "L'Arlesienne," No. 1.

In closing, the orchestra and audience rose and "The Star Spangled Banner" was played, the audience joining in the singing.

CAMP SONG BOOK ISSUED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An army and navy song book, "Songs of the Soldiers and Sailors," has been issued from the Government Printing Office, and is being distributed in the army cantonments and at the naval training stations.

ORCHESTRA RESUMES
WORK IN MELBOURNESpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—In the course of the 1917 concert season, now ended, chamber music and orchestral music has been heard. M. Henri Verbrughe, who has charge of the New South Wales Government Conservatorium of Music, has been here from Sydney with his string quartet, presenting programs that included the later quartets of Beethoven. With Mr. Edward Goll, pianist of the University of Melbourne, assisting, he has presented programs which included all the sonatas of Beethoven for piano and violin.

After a number of years of silence the symphonic orchestral concerts were revived, the differences between certain prominent players and the musicians' union having been adjusted. For a long time there was disagreement between a group of artists, who because of their technical skill found employment as soloists and teachers, and the group of theater players and military band musicians who made up the bulk of the union. The skilled men refused to join the union and could not therefore get union men to appear with them.

The committee of the Lady Northcote Permanent Orchestra Trust Fund, intrusted with the work of producing and paying for orchestral concerts in Melbourne, took the stand that it should employ whom it liked, irrespective of whether a player was a unionist or non-unionist. The committee desired to engage the better players, who were non-unionists and whose commissions only about 5 per cent of the necessary personnel; whereupon the union players, who would make up 95 per cent of the organization, refused to take part. But an arrangement was reached this season which made the concerts possible. Two programs were presented under the direction of Signor Ezio Kost, the works given including the D minor symphony of Franck and the "Enigma" variations of Elgar.

AUSTRALIAN NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The Scotney White concert for the benefit of the Red Cross fund was held in Tait's Auditorium Hall. A large and enthusiastic audience greeted the popular artists, who were supported by the Victorian Festival Choir, Mr. Harold Elvins, pianist, and Mr. John Amadio, flutist. The aria, "Vision fugitive," from "Hérodiade," gave Mr. Howard White scope for impressive singing. Among his other successes were "Upbill," "Treasure," and "In the Boat." Mme. Evelyn Scotney, the chief number was "Let Hear the Gentle Lark" (Bishop), which was sung with exquisite delicacy and artistic restraint. Other selections which the soprano presented were Debussy's "Pantoches" and Mozart's "Lullaby." The Victorian Festival Choir was heard in "Daybreak" (A. R. Gaul) and "The River Floweth" (Rogers). Mr. Elvins played the accompaniments and performed solo numbers from the works of Debussy.

BRISBANE, Q.—The mere announcement that the Austral Choir would give a concert in the Exhibition Hall would have been sufficient to assure a large audience. When, however, the choir included in its program Elgar's "The Black Knight" and Stanford's "Song of the Fleet," neither of which had previously been heard in Brisbane, the reception was doubly assured. Other numbers on the program were Borowski's sonata in A minor (Mr. V. E. Galway) and Elgar's "Land of Hope and Glory." The choir was in full strength under the conductorship of Mr. E. R. B. Jordan, and there was an orchestra of 45 players. The Stanford music was creditably rendered and aroused enthusiasm as did the Borowski sonata.

PHILADELPHIA NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—At its concert in the Academy of Music last week the Philadelphia Orchestra presented a program characteristic of the working methods of Leopold Stokowski, its conductor. The concert opened with the first Haydn symphony in E flat, had the two-piano concerto in E flat of Mozart and the three-piano concerto in C of Bach for its middle section, and concluded with Beethoven's "Leonore" overture No. 3.

The symphony is almost as familiar to experienced concert goers as the "Surprise" symphony of the same composer, though it is distinctly less outstanding in the great beauty of Haydn, and strikes one as the structure rather of a skilled mechanic than of an inspired architect. But it made an excellent starting-point, a forward step, in the conductor's unusual musical adventure. Between it and the Mozart concerto there was just sufficient difference to whet the appetite for Bach. And then, when the hearer was almost surfeited with the older manner, with the robust good humor of Haydn, with the easy and pardonable superficiality of Mozart's youth and with the complexity of Bach—largely a return to the Haydn manner, came the serious and more modern Beethoven. This was the touch which made the concert one of the most pleasing of the season; and it was characteristic of the conductor's methods.

In the seldom-heard Mozart concerto there is an abundance of invention and breadth of style, but even the expert performance of Ossip Gabrilowitch and Harold Bauer could not invest the work with any quality more profound than a delicate sentiment and a certain vigorous audacity. It always pleases, intellectually, but never stirs. Messrs. Gabrilowitch

and Bauer played it with the perfect sympathy, the blending of independent and occasionally warring personalities, which has distinguished their joint work in the last two seasons. The entrance of Mme. Olga Samaroff as the third pianist in the Bach number did not disturb the balance in the least. All three carefully immersed themselves in the task in hand with the aid of the orchestra's superior accompaniment.

The public this week had its first view of Joseph Urban's new scenic embodiment of Gounod's "Faust" for the Metropolitan Opera Company. But for complications on the vocal side of the performance, this would doubtless have been voted the most enjoyable presentation of the opera given here in many years. With his great blue-purple trees hanging over the early scenes and with his receding spaces of the "Walpurgis Night," Mr. Urban has rounded out "Faust" to the traditional operatic form of music plus spectacle. Miss Rosina Galli and her dancing partner, Giuseppe Bonfiglio, play an important part, of course, in this achievement.

Clarence Whitehill sang the rôle of Mephistopheles for the first time here. His is not the conventional portrait at any time. In his hands, the sardonic impudence of the accustomed portrait fades into an intimacy bordering on actual geniality. Mephisto is divested of calm confidence and assumption of omnipotence and takes on an habitual rather than a whimsical occasional human behavior. From this point of view the portrait is firmly drawn and finished.

Giovanni Martinelli has never sung here with finer spirit than on this occasion. But right there the vocal glories of the performance were brought to an end. Mme. Geraldine Farrar at no time realized the vocal possibilities of the fair Marguerite, lacking tonal quality and volume. Mario Laurenti, a late substitute for Thomas Chalmers, was equally disappointing from a vocal standpoint in the rôle of Valentine.

Joseph Bonnet's organ recitals in St. James Church were interesting. With his last program M. Bonnet left the older masters entirely and plunged into the early romanticists, Mendelssohn, Brahms, Liszt, and Schumann. The first sonata of Mendelssohn, three chorale preludes, "O Sacred Head, Now Wounded," "O World, I E'en Must Leave Thee," and "A Rose Bursts into Bloom," of Brahms, the monumental Liszt fantasia and fugue on the chorale, "Ad nos ad salutem undam," and a canon in B minor, the fugue on B-A-C-H, and a sketch in F minor by Schumann, constituted what was by all odds the most arresting program of the series thus far, and the one which furnished the strongest illustration of this great French organist's powers.

It is interestingly evident that there are two unities in the method of M. Bonnet's playing of these programs. He plays Mendelssohn, for instance, but it is Mendelssohn in the light of his period. One might almost have believed that this week's recital was played by one organist and that of last week, devoted to Bach and his late contemporaries, by another. Of all the recitalists we have ever heard, none have made this delicate and often attempted distinction so vividly apparent as M. Bonnet. The Liszt number, of course, was the heart of the program. It is an imposing position. No wonder Saint-Saëns called it "the most extraordinary piece ever written for the organ."

CHICAGO NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Nothing new has been put forward by the Chicago Opera Association in recent days. Last Saturday Massenet's "Manon" was revived in order to introduce to the American public Miss Genevieve Vix, an artist from the Opéra Comique, Paris, upon whom Mr. Campanini, the director of the local company, has been building great hopes. It is pleasant to confirm those hopes. Miss Vix—she is English by birth—disclosed admirable abilities. Hers is not such a voice as Mme. Galli-Curci's. Not for her the protechic feats that have made her Italian colleague famous in this land. But Miss Vix made it evident that in the field of French opera—and it is an extensive field—she will be able to hold her own. Her voice is sympathetic to the ear, and it is well handled. As an actress, too, Miss Vix showed more than ordinary intelligence and skill. Moreover, she is captivating to the outward eye.

Mr. Campanini has not been in the director's chair for long. "The Jewels of the Madonna," which he was to have conducted last Sunday, was postponed and "La Traviata" was put on instead. In this work Mme. Galli-Curci and Riccardo Stracari appeared. The latter is one of the newcomers, and in "Rigoletto" as well as in "La Traviata" he offered fine singing and acting not less fine. His opportunities as the jester in "Rigoletto" were greater, to be sure, than they were in Verdi's operatic adventures of the hapless Violetta, but with those that were given to him Mr. Stracari accomplished admirable things.

The concerts of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra (Nov. 30 and Dec. 1) brought forward for the first time here the E flat major symphony by Enesco, and Palmgren's concerto for the piano, entitled "The River." Enesco's Rumanian rhapsodies are familiar enough to the people who take their artistic pleasures in Orchestra Hall at Mr. Stock's music-makings, but the Rumanian composer's larger works were an unknown quantity until last Friday. The symphony made a favorable impression, not only because of its brilliant scoring, but because Enesco has that to say in it which was worth

the hearing. Arthur Shattuck was the interpreter of the concerto by Palmgren. This composer, a Finn, is almost entirely unknown outside his native country and Germany. He studied with Wegelius, in Helsinki, and there some of his larger works—another piano concerto, an opera, "Daniel Hjort," a fairy music-drama, "Tuhkimö"—have been performed. "The River" is constructed in one movement; and partly owing to the fact that the composition was too long, and partly because the form was somewhat elusive, the work made rather a negative impression. Mr. Shattuck performed with distinction and skill a solo part, which constantly was overshadowed by the greater importance of the symphonic division of the score. At this concert, too, there was revived David Stanley Smith's overture, "Prince Hal"; and Stanford's fifth Irish rhapsody was repeated. Herbert's Irish rhapsody had been scheduled for performance, but some of the orchestral parts were not on hand, and Stanford's composition profited by Herbert's loss.

Among the Sunday concerts (Dec. 2) the most important were the violin recitals given by Theodore Spiering and Ebba Hjerstedt. Mr. Spiering, at one time a teacher in the Chicago Musical College, offered playing that was more fascinating than the music which was played. Bach's concerto and the concerto in A minor by Vioti at the beginning of a program are not well adapted to arouse a Sunday afternoon audience. The violinist performed some études for violin alone, of his own composition, and concluded his program with some rather dull arrangements of pieces by Karganoff and Tchaikowsky which had been made by Arthur Hartmann. In spite of his music, Mr. Spiering evoked admiration, not only for violin playing but for sterling musicianship. Miss Hjerstedt, also a former resident of Chicago, returned to her home city after several years of wandering in Europe. She set forth an art which, if it was not astonishing, was at least worthy of respect.

One of the most attractive concerts of the season was given on Monday, Dec. 3, by the Flonzaley Quartet, which offered the A major quartet by Mozart, two movements of the third quartet by Schumann and excerpts from works by Glazounoff, Rubinstein and Borodin. The playing of this music was entrancing to the ear. It is to be regretted, however, that so inspiring an organization should lend itself to the mutilation of masterpieces. The time that was consumed by the courante which Glazounoff wrote for "Les Vendredis," "The Music of the Spheres," from a quartet by Rubinstein, and the scherzo from a quartet by Borodin, would have sufficed for the interpretation of the two movements of Schumann's composition which were thrown into the discard.

MINNEAPOLIS NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Works by Saint-Saëns had a prominent place in the program presented by the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra. Emil Oberholfer, conductor, at the popular concert of Sunday afternoon, and at the young people's concert of Friday afternoon. On Sunday the G minor piano concerto was played, with Rosine Morris as soloist. On Friday the marche héroïque, "Le Rouet d'Omphale," symphonic poem, "Le Cygne," for cello and harp (Messrs. Van Vleet and Williams), the introduction and rondo for violin (Mr. Czerwonky) and the ballet music from "Samson and Delilah" were presented.

On the Sunday program with the Saint-Saëns concerto were Borowski's "Triumphal March," Dvorák's "Carnival" overture, Sverden's symphonic poem, "Zorahayda," Sibelius' "Finlandia," Sinding's "Evening Tune," and three of Grainger's folk songs.

The Women's Choral Club, under the direction of H. S. Woodruff, presented Christmas music in the bi-weekly concert of the Thursday musical at the First Baptist Church. The club was assisted by 200 school children, who sang carols.

COMMUNITY CHORUS SINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Two concerts are given by the Community Chorus and the Philharmonic Orchestra on Sunday afternoons, the attendance having overflowed the largest auditorium in the city. The concerts, which are given without charge of program, begin at 3 and at 4:30 o'clock. The program presented on Dec. 2 included brief religious and patriotic exercises, with an address by Sydney J. Bowie, and the following musical numbers:

Overture, "Stradella" (Plotow), Philharmonic Orchestra. Student number, "Life's Paradise" (Brown), Miss Ethelyn Hayes, soprano. "Intermezzo" (Mascagni) and "Spring Song" (Mendelssohn), Philharmonic Orchestra. Community song, "Old Black Joe" (Foster). Student number, "Mammy's Lullaby" (Jensen), "Who Did?" (Anonymous), Howard College Glee Club. Community songs, "God Save Our Men," "Dixie," "The Star-Spangled Banner."

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NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—To present "Boris Godounoff" in a manner to keep it in the repertoire, an opera company must have a large number of singing artists of the first grade, for Moussorgsky was unwilling to narrow his range to comply with expedients of dramatic unity—an unwillingness more or less characteristic of Russian opera composers. And by some hazard none of the characters in this opera will allow of slighting, a comment which will go far toward explaining the increasing popularity of "Boris" at the Metropolitan. Monday night's performance found Mme. Homer again in the part of Mariana, her first appearance of the year at the Metropolitan. Miss Robeson was a new Inkeeper, and Carl Schlegel a new Tchernakowsky, and the number of rich supporting voices included those of Mmes. Braalau and Sparkes and Messrs. Didur, Rothler, Althouse, De Segura, Reiss and Rossi in their familiar rôles.

"Boris Godounoff" in its choruses gives Americans a foretaste of the great storehouse of Russian cantatas which exponents of Russian music hope will soon be presented here. Mr. Altschuler hopes to be one of the agents of its introduction, and the Russian Choir has given hints of its value. Moussorgsky was one of a group of composers whose outlook was not prescribed by musical considerations, and the social viewpoint of these composers was reflected in their operas particularly. They felt the potentiality of the Russian people, and the choruses in their operas take on an outstanding character that accentuates the aimlessness of the choral episodes in Italian and French operas. Purpose and sincerity and vitality, if slightly rude, individuality—a departure from the suave musical fare of other nights in the week—make the "Boris" night, even without a Caruso, increasingly welcome. Singers outdo themselves and the fine Metropolitan chorus rises to greatness. Mr. Didur's Boris was as graphic as usual. Mme. Homer was in good voice, and Miss Robeson had much for the ear also. Many of the settings for this opera are successful, but others neutralize and obliterate the figures on the stage.

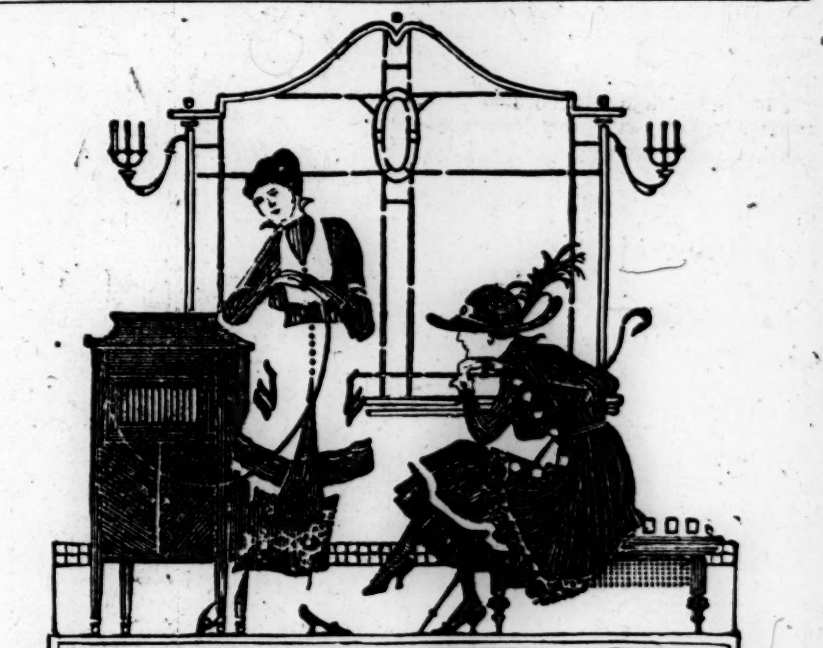
On Thursday evening, in Carnegie Hall, the Philharmonic Society's guest was Vernon Stiles, who sang the Liszt "Twenty-third Psalm," and Walter's prize song from "Die Meistersinger." Mr. Stiles' fine voice was a treat. He sang his rôles in a soldierly manner—

a manner which befits his military apparel more than it does his art; but available good voices are as rare as are artists, and this tenor may enter the latter category when he is ready. In the Liszt piece there was good balance, but there seemed rivalry in Walter's song, and the prize by right should have gone to Mr. Stranisky, whose cohorts outnumbered the lone Mr. Stiles. The singer was quite overwhelmed in a Wagnerian blare.

Mr. Stranisky and his players called forth unwonted enthusiasm by their playing of the orchestral pieces. Mozart music took up the first section, a fine performance of the "Don Giovanni" overture being followed by a presentation of the "Jupiter" symphony, in polished style. Proximity of the two pieces emphasized their relative values. Mozart reached exalted musical heights in the "Jupiter" symphony and then set the clock back and wrote opera. Nine years after the "Jupiter" symphony he wrote "Don Giovanni," which, while more mature and sure in style, had yet to regain the note of pure beauty of the symphony.

Debussy's "Spring" roundelays were grouped with the "Sorcerer's Apprentice" of Dukas. The Debussy piece is too exquisite for such a large auditorium as Carnegie Hall, and it was conceived none too well by the Philharmonic orchestra. The Dukas scherzo of the sorcerer's broom and waterpail was performed in bewitchingly humorous style, and the members of the orchestra rose and bowed to still the applause. Tchaikowsky's "Romeo and Juliet" fantasy at the close of a fine program was finely played.

Mme. Homer appeared with the New York Symphony Society, on Thursday afternoon, singing Darnes's setting of a Kipling ballad and an R. L. Stevenson poem, two songs by Sidney Homer and "The Red Cross Spirit Speaks," by Horatio Parker. Mme. Homer is in excellent voice this season, and she graced some rather stiff musical settings with her singing art. The symphony presented was the second E minor of Rabadur. It has striking passages and long passages which seem empty, including all of the two middle movements. The scherzo is delicate, varied and sprightly in orchestration, though to no particular end. When a French composer is preoccupied with the classic he can be very dull. But the piece was a test for the men of the orchestra and they met it successfully. Other numbers were the Volkmann serenade for string orchestra in D minor and Franck's "Redemption."



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THE HOME FORUM



The Auld Brig of Stirling

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The month, as I have said, was not yet out, but it was already far through August, and beautiful warm weather, with every sign of an early and great harvest. . . . Our money was now run to so low an ebb that we must think first of all on speed. In Alan's view, besides, the hunt must now have greatly slackened; and the line of the Forth, and even Stirling Bridge, which is the main pass over that river, would be watched with little interest.

"It's a chief [rule] in military affairs," said he, "to go where you are least expected. Forth is our trouble; ye ken the saying, 'Forth bridges the wild Highlandman.' Well, if we seek to creep round about the head of that river, and come down by Kippen or Balfron, it's just precisely there that they'll be looking to lay hands on us. But if we stave on straight to the auld Brig of Stirling, I'll lay my sword they let us pass unchallenged."

The first night, accordingly, we pushed to the house of a MacIaren in

Strathire, a friend of Duncan's, where we slept. . . . The twenty-second we lay in a heather bush on a hillside in Uam Var, within view of a herd of deer. . . . That night we struck Allan Water and followed it down; and coming to the edge of the hills saw the whole Carse of Stirling underfoot, as flat as a pancake, with the town and castle on the hill in the midst of it, and the moon shining on the links of Forth.

"Now, said Alan, 'I kenna if ye care, but ye're in your own land again. We passed the Highland line in the first hour; and now if we could but pass yon crooked water, we might cast our bonnets in the air.'"

In Allan Water, near by where it falls into the Forth, we found a little sandy islet overgrown with burdock, butterbur, and the like low plants, that would just cover us if we lay flat.

Here it was we made our camp, within plain view of Stirling Castle, whence we could hear the drums beat as some part of the garrison paraded. Shearers worked all day in a field on one side of the river, and we could hear the stones going on the hooks and voices and even the words of the men talking. It behooved to lie close and keep silent. But when the sand of the little islet was sun-warm, the green plants gave us shelter for our heads, we had food and drink in plenty; and to crown all we were within sight of safety.

As soon as the shearers quit their work and the dusk began to fall, we waded ashore and struck for the Bridge of Stirling, keeping to the fields and under the field fences.

The bridge is close under the castle hill, an old, high, narrow bridge which pinnacles along the parapet; and you

may conceive with how much interest I looked upon it, not only as a place famous in history, but as the very door of salvation to Alan and myself. The moon was not yet up when we came there; a few lights shone along the front of the fortress, and lower down a few lighted windows in the town; but it was all mighty still, and there seemed to be no guard upon the passage.

I was for pushing straight across, but Alan was more wary.

"It looks unco' quiet," said he; "but for all that we'll lie down here canny behind a dyke and make sure."

So we lay for a quarter of an hour, whistles whispering, whistles lying still and hearing nothing earthly but the washing of the water on the piers. At last there came by an old hobbling woman . . . who first stopped a little, close to where we lay, and bemoaned herself and the long way she had traveled; and then set forth again up the steep spring of the bridge. The woman was so little and the night still so dark that we soon lost sight of her; only heard the sound of her steps and her stick . . . draw slowly away.

"She's bound to be across now," I whispered.

"Na," said Alan, "her foot still sounds boss upon the bridge."

And just then—"Who goes?" cried a voice, and we heard the butt of a musket rattle on the stones. I must suppose the sentry had been sleeping, so that had we tried, we might have passed unseen; but he was awake now and the chance forfeited.

"This'll never do," said Alan.

"This'll never do for us, David."

And without another word he began to crawl away through the fields, and a little after, being well out of eye-shot, got to his feet again, and struck along a road that led to the eastward. . . . A moment back and I had seen myself knocking at Mr. Rankellor's door to claim my inheritance, like a hero in a ballad; and here was I back again, a wandering, hunted blackguard, on the wrong side of Forth.

"Well," said I, "what would you have? They're none such fools as I took them for. We have still the Forth to pass. David—wary for the rains that fell and the hillsides that guided it."

"And why go east?" said I.

"Ou, just upon the chance!" said he. "If we cannot pass the river, we'll see what we can do for the firth."

"There are fords upon the river, and none upon the firth," said I.

"To be sure there are fords, and a bridge forbye," quoth Alan, "and of what service when they are watched?"

"Well," said I, "but a river can be swam."

"By that have the skill of it," returned he; "but I have yet to hear that either you or me is much of a hand at that exercise; and for my own part, I swim like a stone."

"I'm not up to you in talking back, Alan," I said; "but I can see we're making bad worse. If it's hard to pass a river, it stands to reason it must be worse to pass a sea."

"But there's such a thing as a boat," says Alan, "or I'm the more deceived."

"Ay, and such a thing as money," says I. "But for us that have neither one nor other, they might just as well not have been invented."

"Ye think so?" said Alan.

"I do that," said I.

"David," says he, "ye're a man of small invention and less faith. But let me set my wits upon the horse, and if I cannot beg, borrow, nor yet steal a boat, I'll make one!"

"I think I see ye!" said I. "And what's more than all that: if ye pass a bridge, it can tell no tales; but if we pass the firth, there's the boat on the wrong side—somebody must have brought it—the countryside will all be in a blaze."

"Man!" cried Alan, "if I make a boat, I'll make a body to take it back again! So deave me no more with your nonsense, but walk (for that's what you've got to do)—and let Alan think for ye."—From "Kidnapped," by Robert Louis Stevenson.

Master or Slave

Lo, this land that lifts around it threatening peaks, while stern seas bound it.

With cold winters, summers bleak, Curtly smiling, never meek.

'Tis the giant we must master, Till he work our will the faster. He shall carry, though he clamor. He shall haul and eaw and hammer, Turn to light the tumbling current.

All his din and rage abhorrent Shall, if we but do our duty, Win for us a realm of beauty.

—Björnstjerne Björnson (tr. by A. H. Palmer).

Working and Thinking

There is no less virtue, rather more, in events, tasks, duties, obligations, than there is in books. Work itself has a singular power to unfold and develop our nature. The difference is not between working people and thinking people, but between people who work without thinking and people who think while they work.—Henry Van Dyke.

Only Through Sacrifice

Only through sacrifice is progress achieved.—Lord Escher.

Dominion

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FIVE HUNDRED years and more ago John Wycliffe wrote a famous tract which, in the polite language and after the fashion of the day, he named "De Dominio," which being translated means "Concerning Dominion." Now never since the great Lollard's words set Fourteenth Century England ablaze has there been such a necessity for a clear understanding of what dominion truly means as there is today. The passion of self-exaltation, the frenzy of temporal power which set kings and popes by the ears while the influence of the last of the schoolmen was dominating Oxford, is sweeping like a hurricane across the world today, for evil knows its hour to be short. And in this hour the influence which is again speaking to humanity, in the still, small voice of truth, is that of a book written by a New England woman, whose ancestors came out of that old England, the England of Wycliffe and of Tyndale, of Latimer and Wesley, into the great breathing spaces of the west, where men might work out their own salvation untrammelled by interference, tradition, or convention.

Wycliffe's theory of dominion exalted the idea from a material to a spiritual function as spirituality was understood in his day. Popes and kings still regarded dominion as the right to do as they chose, as David did with Bath-sheba, the wife of Uriah the Hittite; as Ahab and Jezebel did with Naboth the Jezreelite; and as Pilate insisted he could do with Jesus of Nazareth, "Knowest thou not that I have power to crucify thee, and have power to release thee?" To all this Wycliffe replied, in effect, that dominion was every man's, but inasmuch as man was fallen, his dominion was necessarily limited by the consequences of the fall, and his redemption therefore lay in a future life through the sacrifice of Christ Jesus. This theory of dominion or of salvation by grace would have swept away, of course, the entire foundations of a social order built on the theory of Rome, and the feudalism of western Europe. But it was, in turn, vitiated by the limitations it imposed on itself by the enthronement, above even the material dominion of popes and kings, of the dominion of evil as manifested in the fall.

These views continued to arrest with varying degrees of success the attention of the world, until the day when Mrs. Eddy proclaimed to mankind once again the full significance of the teaching of Jesus the Christ, summing it up in those clarion sentences, on page 170 of her book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." "Spiritual causation is the one question to be considered, for more than all others spiritual causation relates to human progress." The age seems ready to approach this subject, to ponder somewhat the supremacy of Spirit, and at least to touch the hem of "Truth's garment." It was in 1366 that Wycliffe wrote his

"De Dominio"; exactly five centuries later, 1866, Mrs. Eddy discovered Christian Science. Eighteen years after the "De Dominio," Wycliffe gave to the English the first complete translation of the Bible into the English tongue; and in it there appears that renowned translation of the seventy-seventh verse of the first chapter of Luke's Gospel: "To give science and helthe to his people: in to remission of hir synnes." Almost five centuries later, in 1875, Mrs. Eddy published the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

The days in which Wycliffe's lot was cast were not unlike today. Anybody, of course, who reads history with insight will find the same tendency developing all through its recorded pages, from the twilight of civilization in Crete, twelve millennia or more before the Christian era, down to the moment when the storm clouds of Armageddon were cast over the sky, eighteen centuries after the preaching of the Christ. That tendency is the struggle of the human race to free itself from something, it hardly knows what, but which it indefinitely describes as evil. In the course of this struggle there occur moments when Spirit or Truth agitates the waters of matter, and when some sudden gleam of what causation really is comes to mankind, or rather to that portion of mankind with eyes to see and ears to hear. Such a moment, for the English speaking race, came with the publication of Wycliffe's Bible, such another moment came, just five hundred years later, with the publication of Science and Health.

In the time of Wycliffe, as in the time of Mrs. Eddy, a great restlessness was disturbing the world. A dissatisfaction with organized society was showing symptoms of a revolt against that society. Kings and popes were striving for temporal dominion with the Jewish anxiety, at the one pole, the "peasants' revolts" and the preaching of a new social order was threatening feudal society, and rocking it on its foundations. The healing of all this Wycliffe strove to find, and in a measure did find, in his teaching of dominion, which gave hope to Jack the Miller and Jack the Carter equally with Edward the King and John the Duke. Elaborated by Luther, his doctrine of salvation through grace became, in due course, the doctrine of justification through faith. But the world could not be saved, could not be healed, by faith alone, not at least as faith is popularly defined. Faith without works, as James insists, is dead, and faith shown through the works, demanded by the founder of the Christian religion, is demonstrated Science. This teaching was the New Learning of the Nineteenth Century given to humanity by Mrs. Eddy. The Renaissance, the New Learning of the Fifteenth Century, had found expression in an awakening mentality, in

the rediscovery of Greek, and in the publication of the Greek text of the New Testament. The Renaissance of the Nineteenth Century found expression in the interpretation of these texts, in the rediscovery of their Science, and so in the explanation of the spiritual significance of dominion.

The indifference of the Christian martyrs to physical suffering has always excited the wonder of the historian and his readers. Their dominion over the terrors of the Roman circus, the hellish tortures of the Inquisition, and the fires of Nero's gardens or the auto-da-fé, have lacked intelligible explanation until it came with scientific completeness in Christian Science. Then the world began to see what the dominion of Mind over matter really meant. Not the mere influence of the human mind or will over the body, but the dominion of divine Mind, through a scientific appreciation of the nothingness or unreality of matter. The mental exaltation of the martyr, acting on the fact, scientifically unknown to him, of the unreality of matter, made him mentally temporarily impervious to pain, which in any case is experienced by the human mind and not by the body. But a higher and scientific understanding of the omnipotence of the divine Mind and the unreality of matter would have revealed to the world, as it revealed to Peter and to John, how Jesus healed the sick, walked on the water, fed the multitude, and raised the dead. It would have shown it, in short, that the miracles were not interruptions or violations of law, supernaturally brought about, but divinely natural demonstrations of divine law in which, truly, is no variability, neither shadow of turning.

This, then, is the scientific dominion which Jesus taught and demonstrated. A dominion as available to feed a famine stricken world today as the people by the Galilean lake. A dominion as potent to heal the wounded man at the front as it was to restore the ear of the high priest's servant. And all, obviously, that is necessary to establish it is a knowledge, as Jesus himself declared, again and again, of the truth. Such a knowledge will free whosoever acquires it from the ignorance of Principle which is holding mankind in bondage. It will enable its possessor to speak with the authority of knowledge instead of the hesitation of ignorance, and to do the works that Jesus did, instead of struggling with hands fettered with ignorance.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, DEC. 8, 1917

EDITORIALS

The "Scourge of Small Cords"

It was Mr. Birrell who, engaged in birrelling, made the discovery that history was not philosophy but a pageant. Now, as a matter of fact, it depends altogether what you mean by history, or, if it is permissible to put it so, whose history you are talking about. There are histories, that is to say, Mrs. Markham's for example, which might legitimately be described not as portraying philosophies or pageants, but themselves as supremely humorous. But, of course, the danger of birrelling is that you are expected to birrell, and then you find yourself in the tragic position of the man who writes the comic paragraphs for the evening paper. Still, it is to be feared, that the senior wranglers of letters are all against Mr. Birrell. It was Thucydides who began it with the epigram that "History is philosophy teaching by examples," a saying which the Greeks after the time of Dionysius wrought into a proverb. It was Bolingbroke, the father of modern English prose, who revived the version of Dionysius, and finally it was Carlyle, of all people in the world, who was forever quoting it.

There is no question but that Carlyle took full advantage of the liberty to teach by examples. His philosophy is a perfect riot of examples, a veritable pageant of them, if Mr. Birrell so pleases. Did anybody ever see such a churned foam of illustrations as forms the torrential narrative of the French revolution. And when the philosophy of his history is learned what is it but the deification of force. "Surely," he bursts out, "of all 'rights of man,' this right of the ignorant man to be guided by the wiser, to be, gently or forcibly, held in the true course by him is the indisputable." Now this is all very fine in its way, but there was a certain wise man of the east, a certain Pharisaical Jew of Tarsus in Cilicia, who was a little less certain than Carlyle where true wisdom was to be found in the world. Indeed, he seems to have anticipated the now famous saying of one, J. P. Robinson, that "they didn't know everythin' down in Judee."

The simple fact is that the true philosophy of history and so of human endeavor is summed up in the golden rule, but the golden rule, like all philosophy, needs to be reduced to practice in the light of the exegesis of Principle. There are some people who think that the golden rule is to let your neighbors drive a steam roller over you without protest; on the theory that you should in no way harm them. These people were quite unable to see the justification of President Wilson's declaration of war against Germany. They did not understand the metaphysical fact that not injuring a man was not summed up in letting him go scathless in doing wrong, that it might indeed, in order to avoid injuring him in the worst way, be necessary to check his course of wrongdoing by meeting him on his own ground. One of the weaknesses of endeavoring to make out a case is the distortion of facts to make the case hold water, and it is in the exposure of this that the Thucydidean process of illustration becomes peculiarly useful. Jesus of Nazareth, for example, did not argue with the money changers and the sellers of doves when he found them, where they had no business to be, in the temple court. On the contrary he drove them all out, oxen and sheep as well as men, using a scourge to effect his purpose, and forcing them to carry out the doves, whilst he overthrew the tables of the money changers, on which the coins were piled. In plain English Jesus realized that there was a mental condition which could not be reached by any other argument than the scourge, just as in the cataclysm of today, governments which have loved peace, and clung to peace, have realized that there is a mental condition which can only be countered by war.

Every day it is becoming more and more apparent, to the world which thinks, that all causation is mental. It was not the misery of the peasant, the annual baking of the acorn-bread, the daily portion of which was split off with a hatchet, and soaked in water before it could be eaten, which caused the great revolution in France. The misery of the peasant was simply the manifestation of a mental process, which on the one side produced subjection, and on the other side tyranny in its worst form. It was the gradual education of French thought by Voltaire, by Rousseau, by Diderot and the encyclopedists, which sapped the force of brutality pressing upon ignorance. As a result of this there arose a body of purified thought, made articulate in the persons of such men as Turgot, as Necker, and as Lafayette. But these men's knowledge of Principle was not sufficient to steer the ship through the revolutionary seas, without grounding on the rocks. And the animality and brutality fostered under the ancien régime found expression in the orgy of the Terror.

The philosophy of government, in ancient times and all through the Dark Ages, might be summed up in Pilate's famous saying, "Knowest thou not that I have power to crucify thee, and have power to release thee?" The teaching of Jesus of Nazareth based philosophy, for the first time, on Principle, and made possible the idea, which would have been received with Homeric laughter by a Caesar or an Olaf that right was might. The most powerful thing in the whole world, however, is an idea, and the idea of Christianity, a light in the darkness of the Dark Ages, though the darkness perceived it not, did gradually strengthen into a ray of light in medieval Europe. The theory of chivalry, so abused and so polluted as human ideas commonly are, was eventually cut away by the ax of Cervantes' genius, but in its day it served as almost the first breakwater between the brutal arrogance of material dominion and the dumb agony of the oppressed.

Little by little as medievalism gave place to modern times, the true philosophy of history became expressed more and more in the effort to obtain liberty. The voice

of the Ironsides, chanting the Psalms, as they rode down the ranks of the men they termed the Amalekites, was a tableau in the pageant, which expressed the only way these men knew of overturning the tables of the money changers and the seats of them that sold doves. Le Social Contrat was, of course, quite impossible of application, but it was one of the ideas which, permeating the tyranny and selfishness exemplified in what Mr. Birrell might call the pageant of Marli and Versailles, forced itself, like a drop of water, between the stones of another symbol, the Bastille, and began to cause the decay of the system symbolized in the Bastille. Rome, however, was not built in a day, and by a reversal of the words of Polycarp, men find it difficult to turn from evil to good in a moment. The explosion of the Terror was muffled and choked in the capacious bearskin of the Old Guard, with the result that an Amurath succeeded an Amurath when le Petit Caporal took the place of le Grand Monarque at Versailles. As, however, the sun of Austrelitz set, men witnessed the demand of Kultur for a place in the sun. Now the only comparison for the philosophic idea of Kultur is to be found in the philosophy of Machiavelli. Between the Prince of the one and the Politik of the other, there is a strong family resemblance. As a result the day came when the philosophy of the Sermon on the Mount was faced by the philosophy of Kultur.

Of course had the exponents of the Sermon on the Mount ever sufficiently understood and practiced its teaching as to have demonstrated it, as it was demonstrated eighteen hundred years ago, in Palestine, in the walking on the water and the passing through the rabble, crime would have been held in check when, in the summer of 1914, the famous ultimatum of Count Tisza was dispatched from Vienna to Belgrade. Humanity had not, however, learned the lesson, because it had rejected the preliminary sacrifices, and so that part of humanity, which was dimly, semi-consciously, and altogether unworthily holding by the Sermon on the Mount as against Kultur, found itself meeting Kultur with Kultur's own weapons, and this for the simple reason that it did not know enough to meet the mentality expressed in Kultur in any other way. The Austrian ultimatum was, of course, the veriest side issue of an effect. What was at stake, the day Count Tisza issued it, was the old issue between Principle and the human mind. The human mind fights to the last ditch for its own dominion, but those who understand scientifically are ready to sacrifice all in demonstration of Principle.

Halifax

WHILE the catastrophe that has befallen the chief city of the Canadian Maritime Provinces will be felt and shared by civilized people everywhere, it will bear with peculiar weight and come home with peculiar force to the English-speaking world. Because of proximity, the United States is moved at the moment, perhaps, by a more active sympathy than is any other nation; next to the people of the Dominion itself, the people of the United States are drawn by every sacred tie to extend prompt and generous succor to the stricken community.

Calamity, on one side of the line or on the other, was not necessary to the awakening in these later times, of kindly sentiment and warm friendship between the two countries, but it will serve in this instance to reveal in the United States something of the extent and genuineness of the admiration, respect, and neighborliness which the mass of its sons and daughters entertain for their kinsfolk to the north. The opportunity which the disaster affords of putting into tangible form sentiments of regard for Canada and for Canadians, so often expressed by them during the last three years, will not be overlooked or neglected by the people to the south.

The opening of the treasures and the hearts of the people of the United States to the needs of the afflicted people of Halifax will involve neither effort nor strain, but will come, as it is already coming, in response to a spontaneous, generous, and natural impulse. Relief trains have already arrived from different parts of the States, are on the way, or are being laden with supplies and comforts for the houseless and homeless.

The response of the United Kingdom, and of the Dominions of the British Empire throughout the earth, will be of a kind with that which goes out from the United States and its possessions; nor will the serious preoccupations of the allied nations in all quarters of the globe cause them to withhold or restrict their sympathy. Rather will the Halifax catastrophe serve to bind closer together all the nations and peoples now associated in a common struggle for a common cause.

Halifax will rise again. Desolate as the city may appear today, its ruins will soon give place to new and more substantial structures, its business will soon flow in regular channels, and its great misfortune will have become a memory. In the hour of the city's trial it will find solace in the thought that friends have arisen for it everywhere, and it will have reason for thankfulness, in all the future, that through tribulation it came into a clearer and higher knowledge of the good that is in the hearts of men than it had ever before attained.

Transport of United States Troops

ALL available United States soldiers are needed at the battle fronts, and it is of the greatest importance that even the freshest of them shall be transferred from American cantonments to training camps behind the allied armies without unnecessary delay. Instruction can go on as well, and in fact much better, near the scenes of action than at points from three to five thousand miles distant from the trenches. Experienced teachers for officers as well as men will be obtainable with greater readiness in France, or Italy, than in any one of the forty-eight states. The soldiers of the latest call have long since lost their rawness.

Time is a paramount factor in the situation, and time can be saved by transferring the American troops still in training from the cantonments to the training camps near the fronts, for, the sooner the seasoned and skilled drillmasters can take them in hand, the more

quickly and thoroughly will they be taught the essential things.

The matter of getting the now available United States troops transported across the Atlantic with all expedition constitutes a problem, but one that does not appear insuperable. The Paris Conference has had the subject under discussion, and there is reason for believing that a solution has been found in the temporary suspension of certain supply shipments from America and a consequent release of freight-carrying bottoms that can be used as transports. This arrangement would, apparently, involve nothing more serious than a temporary doubling up of work in the munition plants of Great Britain and France, or the acceleration of activities in all the supply factories in the United States and allied countries, with the view of piling up a surplus in advance of the great troop movement.

Calculations and adjustments of this character would not, of course, have been necessary, had the shipyards of the United States turned out tonnage at the promised rate. The Shipping Board or the Emergency Ship Corporation has not yet caught up with its schedule, nor are these officials close enough to their schedule to afford any great assistance in the transportation of the new American army. This force must be landed in Europe before the emergency merchant fleet is ready, or even rigged. The army cannot wait. The circumstances are such that it must not wait.

It does not lie with any one not in the inner confidences of the Allies to say what course they will take toward moving the new American army to the war zones, but it can do no harm to say that the United States will feel no less pleased than Europe when it is learned that the transfer has been made, and made successfully. Furthermore, it will be difficult for those responsible for the task to explain satisfactorily, should explanation be necessary, any delay in carrying the movement through.

"The One-Hoss Shay"

WE MAY take the unanimous assurance of the biographers for it that, during half a century, at least, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes occupied a unique position in literary America. He was as much read in his time, and as much admired, certainly, as any of his contemporaries on the western side of the Atlantic, and he had as many readers and as many admirers as any other American writer on the eastern side. He did not "go out" at the end of half a century, either; he was in the school books and in presentation books, he had a large circulation from the libraries, and was frequently sold in sets, at a much later time. The fact is, he has not "gone out" yet, although not so many people as formerly are reading the "Breakfast Table" series, or "Elsie Venner," or his deliciously humorous verses. However, it is quite amazing, as well as pleasing, to find that no sooner is his name mentioned than scores of writers find scores of things to say about him personally, and about his works.

Professor Emeritus Barrett Wendell, of Harvard, a writer and critic of ability, who has earned many college distinctions, and who has produced some books of solid stuff that bid fair to stand the test of time, wrote, about twenty years ago, a "Literary History of America." In this volume he dealt, among many others, with the author who also had a "Wendell" in his name, and gave far more thought than was usually bestowed upon, what Holmes himself regarded as a "trifle," "The One-Hoss Shay."

Forty or fifty years ago, every schoolboy and school-girl, who had any standing at all in English, could rattle off "The One-Hoss Shay" at a nod from the teacher. The public of that period had it pat. It is not altogether unfamiliar to school children and students now. Neither before nor after Professor Wendell took it in hand, however, was the poem regarded as being anything more than a cleverly worded humorous skit. But a new light upon the verses, for a few studious and scholarly people. Professor Wendell had pronounced some rhyming that everybody laughed at as "one of the most pitiless satires of our language," his readers either agreed or disagreed with him, but they made no noise worth speaking of, and the discovery might have rested where it was laid for twenty years more, or maybe forty, if a writer for the Kansas City Star had not come across it and seized upon it, a short time ago.

The Wendell theory has lost none of its interest by being hidden for twenty years. On the contrary, a satire on Jonathan Edwards should be as good as new a century after being written. If, as the rediscoverer says, the premise be granted, the rest comes easily. The Calvinistic theology of the Eighteenth Century, put in the place of "The One-Hoss Shay" by a skillful satirist, fits to a nicety. Jonathan Edwards' book was published in 1755, the year of the Lisbon earthquake and of Braddock's defeat. With these points in view, the following lines of the Holmes "trifle" will have significance:

Seventeen hundred and fifty-five;
Georgius Secundus was then alive—
Snuffy old drone from the German hive;
That was the year when Liebon-town
Saw the earth open and gulp her down,
And Braddock's army was done so brown,
Left without a scalp to its crown,
It was on the terrible earthquake day
That the Deacon finished the one-hoss shay.

The deacon's shay was built in a perfectly logical way. Ninety-nine per cent of it was logic, at least, but it was 1 per cent something else. However, it would not have made any difference if it had been 100 per cent logic, for, in any event, the logic would have been unsound. And, thinking of the "Shay" and of the Jonathan Edwards doctrine at the same time, Holmes wrote:

Little of all we value here
Wakes on the morn of its hundredth year
Without both feeling and looking queer.
In fact, there's nothing that keeps its youth,
So far as I know, but a tree and truth.
(This is a moral that runs at large:
Take it; you're welcome—no extra charge.)
First of November—the earthquake-day;
There are traces of age in the one-hoss shay,
A general flavor of mild decay,
But nothing local as one may say.

And concluded with this, as marking a theological breakdown also:

You see, of course, if you're not a dunce,
How it went to pieces all at once,
All at once and nothing first,
Just as bubbles do when they burst.
End of the wonderful one-hoss shay.
Logic is logic. That's all I say.

Professor Wendell was recently asked if he would give the source of his clue to the satire. His reply is interesting:

I have no source of information. The fact that it is satire seemed to me so obvious when I wrote my "Literary History" that I was never more surprised than to find the fact questioned by certain critics. I never knew Dr. Holmes well, so I can't answer your question as to his intentions. I should suppose them, however, no more cryptic than those of Voltaire, Swift or Aristophanes. When you get to that most puzzling of satirists, Rabelais, the case is different.

There can be little, if any, reason to doubt the correctness of Professor Wendell's assumption, but it will take a long time to convince the casual reader of "The One-Hoss Shay" that there can be anything in it quite as deep as all this.

Notes and Comments

THE Brazilian High Commission, appointed to cooperate with the Washington Government in the prosecution of the war, has arrived in the United States with the intention of remaining one year, unless Germany should be defeated in the mean time. It is composed of military officers headed by Colonel Alipio Gama. The promptness of its arrival, and the briskness with which it has undertaken the task to which it has been assigned, help to confirm an already well-established belief that Brazil has no intention of playing the part of a mere interested spectator of the struggle for democracy. Other South American republics will no doubt take notice, and they may copy.

AL-MINTAR, or the watch-tower, still exists to the east of the town of Gaza. It is where Samson is said to have carried the gates of the city. On the road from Gaza to Jaffa are those ancient olive trees, many of them more than a thousand years old, with gnarled bark and immense trunks. There is an old legend which credits Gaza with the invention of the first mechanical clocks. These were perhaps the sand-clocks which are still used in some mosques.

WHEN Congress considers the bill that Senator James Hamilton Lewis proposes, for taking from disloyal naturalized citizens of the United States their citizenship papers, and for sending these people to the countries from which they came, will there not be a fitting opportunity for the national legislature, at the same time, to enact such a law as will prevent people apparently unable to appreciate citizenship in the United States from gaining such a status in the country? That citizenship is too great a treasure to be scorned, commercialized, and trampled upon in the manner now far too common.

THE appointment of the Prince of Wales to the British staff on the Italian front, an appointment which is certainly much appreciated in Italy, recalls the visit which King Victor Emmanuel paid at Windsor in Queen Victoria's day. Relations between the British and Italian royal families were cordial then as now, but Victor Emmanuel was apparently rather a startling visitor. One of the courtiers said that he looked more like a chieftain of the Heruli or the Longobardi than a present-day prince. The Duchess of Sutherland remarked that, of all the Knights of the Garter she had ever seen, he alone looked a match for the Dragon! Queen Victoria won his heart by getting up at 4 o'clock in the morning to bid him good-by.

SPECIAL provision must, it seems, be made for an intramural postal rate in New York City. That center, it should be remembered, is made up largely of units that formerly were independent cities. Annexation has left the present municipal organization with no less than sixteen different post offices—not sub-postal stations, or anything of that sort, but post offices. In other words, New York is now regarded by the Post Office Department as sixteen different cities, and while in other cities two-cent postage carries a sealed letter to any point within the corporate limits, and while in Boston and some other cities this rate is good even between points outside the municipal limits, if within the jurisdiction of the general post office, in New York three cents must be paid between different boroughs. A bill introduced into Congress, on Tuesday, to permit the sending of letters from New York to Brooklyn, a part of New York, at the two-cent rate, is a step toward the correction of this anomalous condition.

ANOTHER beautiful opportunity has been opened for the man who likes to place things one above another, or end to end, or edge to edge, in the announcement that within the last month the United States mint has turned out 77,500,000 one-cent pieces, in addition to 18,700,000 dimes and 11,000,000 nickels, to make up a shortage in the nation's small change. One can almost imagine him at a table, with a pencil in his right hand, his forehead resting on his left, a pad of paper before him, and the familiar words, "If stacked one upon another, these coins would reach—" already prepared for the thrilling figures.

IN A London district, recently, shortly after midnight, a light was seen moving from one side of the street to the other. It was carried by a postwoman, who was delivering letters after delay caused by an air raid. One of the recipients remarked to the young woman, "You ought to have a medal for doing this at this late hour." The postwoman replied, "I am a soldier's wife, madam, and I know the value of these letters I am carrying." Such ideals of service are becoming common enough in England, and in many other countries. And every time they "carry farther than the next street."